

Numismatic
Fine
Arts

ancient
3/25/1976 Ancient Coins
w/ estimate



Auction II

Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc.



AUCTION II

ANCIENT COINS

March 25-26, 1976

LE GRAND TRIANON ROOM, BEVERLY WILSHIRE HOTEL
Beverly Hills, California

FIRST SESSION: Thursday, March 25, 7:30 P.M.
Greek Coins (lots 1-338)

SECOND SESSION: Friday, March 26, 7:30 P.M.
Roman and Byzantine Coins (lots 339-606)

Telephone: (213) 784-7772
(213) 784-2181

Cable Address:
NUMISARTS, ENCINO

TERMS OF SALE

All coins offered in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and as described.

Unknown bidders must establish credit through references or deposit 25% of their bids. Deposits not used will be refunded. Bids from minors cannot be accepted.

We cannot be responsible for any errors in bidding. Please make certain your bid is on the correct lot. Care has been taken to be accurate, and our errors will be corrected.

Auction sales are strictly for cash and must be paid for promptly in United States currency. Personal checks are acceptable with proper identification. Title remains with Numismatic Fine Arts, Incorporated until lots are paid for in full.

All floor sales are final. No lots may be returned for any reason by floor buyers. Any claims for adjustment by mail bidders must be made in writing within five days of the delivery of the goods. No lot may be returned without our written consent.

The prices printed on the enclosed sheet are estimates based on recent international market prices. These are not limits or reserves but are intended as a guide to bidders. The prices realized may be higher or lower than these valuations.

Your submission of bids for this sale constitutes your acceptance of the foregoing terms.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAIL BIDDERS

Take care to read the terms of sale above as they apply to mail bidders as well as to floor bidders.

A bid sheet has been provided with this catalogue. Check your bids carefully before submitting them, as we cannot be responsible for any errors by bidders. Be sure to sign your bid sheet. Mail your bids in early, since the earliest bidder will receive preference in the case of identical bids.

Bid what you feel the lot is worth to you. Your bids will be executed by Numismatic Fine Arts, Incorporated. The lots will be awarded to the highest bidder at a price based on an increment of 5% over the next highest bid. Thus even if your mail bid is 40% higher than the next highest bid, you will buy the lot for only 5% over the underbidder.

No commission will be charged for executing bids, but bidders must pay all postage, express and insurance charges. All lots delivered to addresses in California are subject to California sales tax.

NOTICE OF EXHIBITION

Lots will be on exhibition each working day, starting March 8, 1976, from 10:00 A.M. until 4:00 P.M. at the offices of Numismatic Fine Arts, Incorporated, 16661 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 518, Encino, California until the day of sale.

FIRST SESSION: GREEK COINS

REFERENCES

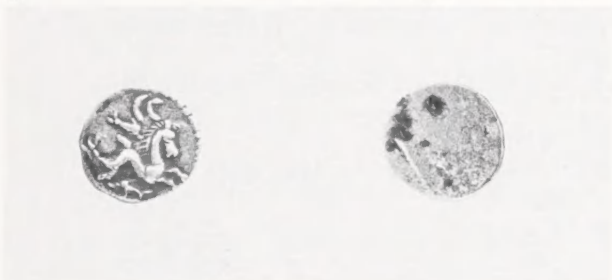
- Anzani G. Anzani, "Numismatic Axumita," *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. III, serie terza, XXXIX, 1926.
- Asyut M. Price and N. Waggoner, *Archaic Greek Silver Coinage of the Asyut Hoard*, London 1975.
- Babelon E. Babelon, *Traite des monnaies grecques et romaines*, Paris 1907-1932.
- Barron J. P. Barron, *The Silver Coins of Samos*, London 1966.
- Bement Naville VI, *Collection Clarence S. Bement*, Geneva 1923.
- Benson Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, *Collection of Frank Sherman Benson, Esq.*, London 1909.
- Berend D. Berend, "Les tetradrachmes de Rhodes de la premiere periode I," *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau* 51, 1972.
- BMC A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum, Bologna 1963.
- Bodenstedt F. Bodenstedt, "Studien zur Elektronpragung von Phokaia und Mytilene," *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau* 52, 1973.
- Boston A. B. Brett, *Catalogue of Greek Coins*, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Boston 1955.
- Cahn H. A. Cahn, "Early Tarentine chronology" in *Essays on Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson*, C. M. Kraay and G. K. Jenkins, eds., Oxford 1968.
- H. A. Cahn, *Knidos: die Muenzen des sechsten und des fuenften Jahrhunderts v. Chr.*, AMUGS IV, Berlin 1970.
- H. A. Cahn, *Die Muenzen des Sizilischen Stadt Naxos*, Basle 1944.
- de Ciccio G. de Ciccio, *Gli aurei siracusani di Cimone e di Evaneto*, Naples 1922.
- de Luynes J. Babelon, *Catalogue de la collection de Luynes*, Paris 1924.
- de Nanteuil H. de Nanteuil, *Collection de monnaies grecques*, Paris 1925.
- de Sartiges Collection du Vicomte de Sartiges, *Series grecque et romaine*, 1910.
- Desneux J. Desneux, "Les tetradrachmes d'Akanthos," *Revue Belge de Numismatique* 1949.
- du Chastel Comte A. du Chastel de la Howardries, *Syracuse, ses monnaies d'argent et d'or au point de vue artistique*, London 1898.
- Evans Sir A. J. Evans, "The 'horsemen' of Tarentum," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1889.
- Forrer R. Forrer, *Keltische Numismatik der Rhein- und Donaulande*, Strassbourg 1908.
- Gabrici E. Gabrici, *La monetazione del bronzo nella Sicilia antica*, Palermo 1927.
- Gaebler H. Gaebler, *Die antiken Muenzen Nord-Griechenlands*, Vol. III. *Die antiken Muenzen von Makedonien und Paonien*, Berlin 1906.
- Giesecke W. Giesecke, *Sicilia numismatica*, Leipzig 1923.
- Greenwell W. Greenwell, *The Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus*, London 1887, reprinted from *Numismatic Chronicle*.
- Grose S. W. Grose, *Catalogue of the McClean Collection of Greek Coins*, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge 1929.
- Head B. V. Head, *On the Chronological Sequence of the Coins of Ephesus*, London 1880, reprinted from *Numismatic Chronicle*.
- Herrmann F. Herrmann, "Die Silbermuenzen von Larisa in Thessalien," *Zeitschrift fuer Numismatik* 1925.
- Herzfelder H. Herzfelder, *Les monnaies d'argent de Rhegion frappees entre 461 et le milieu du IV^e siecle av. J.C.*, Paris 1957.
- Imhoof-Blumer F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinasiatische Muenzen*, Hildesheim-New York 1974.
- Jameson Collection R. Jameson, Paris 1913.
- Jenkins G. K. Jenkins, *Ancient Greek Coins*, New York 1972.
- G. K. Jenkins, *The Coinage of Gela*, AMUGS II, Berlin 1970.
- Jenkins & Lewis G. K. Jenkins and R. B. Lewis, *Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins*, London 1963.
- Kraay-Hirmer C. M. Kraay and M. Hirmer, *Greek Coins*, New York 1961.
- Locker Lampson E. S. G. Robinson, *Catalogue of Ancient Greek Coins Collected by Godfrey Locker Lampson*, London 1923.
- May J. M. F. May, *Ainos, Its History and Coinage*, 474-341 B.C., London 1950.
- Milbank S. R. Milbank, *The Coinage of Aegina*, *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* 24, New York 1925.
- Muller L. Muller, *Lysimachus, King of Thrace—Mints and Mintmarks*, New York reprint, 1966.
- L. Muller, *Numismatique d'Alexandre le grand*, Copenhagen 1855.
- L. Muller, C. T. Falbe and J. C. Lindberg, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, Copenhagen 1860.

Naville	L. Naville, Les monnaies d'or de la Cyrenaïque de 450 à 250 avant J.-C., Geneva 1951.
Newell	E. T. Newell, The Coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes, London 1927.
Newell ESM	E. T. Newell, The Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III, Numismatic Studies no. 1, New York 1938.
Newell <i>Miscellanea</i>	E. T. Newell, <i>Miscellanea Numismatica</i> , Cyrene to India, Numismatic Notes and Monographs 82, New York 1938.
Newell WSM	E. T. Newell, The Coinage of the Western Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III, Numismatic Studies no. 4, New York, 1941.
Noe	S. P. Noe, The Coinage of Metapontum, Numismatic Notes and Monographs 47, New York 1931.
<i>Pers. Ach.</i>	E. Babelon, Les Perses Achéménides, les satrapes et les dynasties tributaires de leur empire, Chypre et Phénicie, Paris 1897.
Pick	B. Pick, Die antiken Muenzen Nord-Griechenlands, Vol. I. Die antiken Muezen von Dakien und Moesien, Berlin 1898.
Pozzi	Naville I, Collection de feu le prof. S. Pozzi, Geneva 1920.
Qunduz	R. Curiel and G. Fussman, Le trésor monétaire de Qunduz, Paris 1965.
<i>Rec. Gen.</i>	W. H. Waddington, E. Babelon and T. Reinach, Recueil général des monnaies grecques d'Asie Mineure, Paris 1925.
Rizzo	G. E. Rizzo, Monete greche della Sicilia, Rome 1945.
Robinson	D. M. Robinson and P. A. Clement, Excavations at Olynthus IX. The Chalcidic Mint and the Excavation Coins found in 1928-1934, Baltimore 1938.
Sambon	A. Sambon, Les monnaies antiques de l'Italie, Vol. I, Paris 1903.
Sellwood	D. Sellwood, An Introduction to the Coinage of Parthia, London 1971.
Seltman	C. T. Seltman, Athens, Its History and Coinage before the Persian Invasion, Cambridge 1914.
	C. T. Seltman, The Temple Coins of Olympia, Cambridge 1921, reprinted from <i>Nomisma</i> VIII, IX and XI.
SNG ANS	Sylloge Numorum Graecorum: The Collection of the American Numismatic Society, Part I. Etruria-Calabria, New York 1969.
SNG Berry	Sylloge Numorum Graecorum: The Burton Y. Berry Collection, New York 1961.
SNG Copenhagen	Sylloge Numorum Graecorum: The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum, Copenhagen 1942+.
SNG Evans	Sylloge Numorum Graecorum, Vol. V: Ashmolean Museum, Evans Collection, Part I. Italy, London 1951.
SNG Fitzwilliam	Sylloge Numorum Graecorum, Vol. IV: Fitzwilliam Museum, Leake and General Collections, London 1940.
SNG Lloyd	Sylloge Numorum Graecorum, Vol. II: The Lloyd Collection, London 1933.
SNG Lockett	Sylloge Numorum Graecorum, Vol. III: The Lockett Collection, London 1938.
SNG Oxford	Sylloge Numorum Graecorum, Vol. V: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, London 1969.
Starr	C. G. Starr, Athenian Coinage, 480-449 B.C., Oxford 1970.
Svoronos	J. N. Svoronos, L'Hellenisme primitif de la Macédoine prouvé par la numismatique, Paris-Athens 1919.
	J. N. Svoronos, Ta Nomismata tou Kratous ton Ptolemaion, Athens 1904.
	J. N. Svoronos, Numismatique de la Crète ancienne, Bonn reprint, 1972.
Thompson	M. Thompson, "The mints of Lysimachus" in Essays on Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson, C. M. Kraay and G. K. Jenkins, eds., London 1968.
	M. Thompson, The New Style Silver Coinage of Athens, New York 1961.
Vaccaro	F. Vaccaro, Le monete di Aksum, Mantua 1967.
Vlasto	O. E. Ravel, Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Tarentine Coins Formed by M. P. Vlasto, London 1947.
von Fritze	H. von Fritze, "Die Elektronprägung von Kyzikos," <i>Nomisma</i> VII, Berlin 1912.
	H. von Fritze, "Die Silberprägung von Kyzikos," <i>Nomisma</i> IX, Berlin 1914.
Weber	L. Forrer, Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Greek Coins Formed by Sir Hermann Weber M.D., 1823-1918, London 1922.
Weidauer	L. Weidauer, Probleme der frühen Elektronprägung, Typus I, Fribourg 1975.
West	A. B. West, Fifth and Fourth Century Gold Coins from the Thracian Coast, Numismatic Notes and Monographs 40, New York 1929.
Whitehead	R. B. Whitehead, Catalogue of Coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore, Vol. I. Indo-Greek Coins, Chicago 1919.

1



2



3



4



HISPANIA

Osca

204-133 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). $\Lambda\ast$, bearded male head right wearing necklace, border of dots/ $\ast\Gamma\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda$, Dioscuri charging right with spear, linear border. Forrer 99. Cf. Hirsch XIII (1905), lot 1 and Ratto sale, 8 February 1928, lot 12. Superb.

The Roman presence in Spain produced a marked Roman influence on the native coinage in terms of both type and weight standard. The Iberian inscriptions generally name the issuing tribe rather than the mint city; thus the coins of Osca were struck in the name of the Celsitani. Although there were many mints besides Osca, the Romans called all Romano-Iberian currency *signatum Oscense*. The apparent preeminence of the Oscan mint was probably due to the proximity of important silver mines.

ETRURIA

Populonia?

Late fifth to fourth century B.C., silver drachm or 5 litrae, Euboic-Syracusan standard (4.29 gm). Hippocamp swimming right, dolphin and mark of value CC above, border of dots/Blank. Sambon 24. SNG ANS 17. Ex Leu 7 (1973), lot 10. Rare. Very fine plus.

Both the precise date and mint cities of most Etruscan coinage are still quite uncertain. G. K. Jenkins, *Numismatic Chronicle* 1959, pp. 23-25, has suggested that the use of the Syracusan weight standard distinguishes the coinage of Populonia and perhaps also Vetulonia, while the 'scruple' standard may be connected with southern and inland Etruria. The marine types of much of the coinage were inspired by the Etruscans' sea commerce, and the blank reverse is a mere local peculiarity. The mark of value refers to bronze equivalents.

Populonia

Circa 380-344 B.C., electrum 25 litrae, Euboic-Syracusan standard (1.44 gm). Lion's head right, mark of value $\Lambda X-X$ behind and below, border of dots/Blank. Sambon 2. SNG ANS 2. SNG Oxford 10. *Fleur de coin*.

Jenkins (*art. cit.*) dates the gold issues of Populonia on the basis of their metrological similarity to the 100- and 50-litra gold coinage of Syracuse, which he has elsewhere shown to be the chief coinage of the latter half of the reign of Dionysius I. The *terminus ad quem* is established by the appearance of the gorgoneion didrachm marked X, equivalent to the 10-litra Corinthian-type staters of Syracuse (*art. cit.* p. 23) which Jenkins associates with the refoundation of Syracuse by Timoleon in 344 B.C. ("A Note on Corinthian Coins in the West" in *ANS Centennial Publication*, New York 1958, pp. 367-379). The lion's head type perhaps recalls the Phocaean origin of the Etruscans, and the mark of value indicates the silver equivalent.

Uncertain mint

End of the third century B.C., bronze 30.5 mm. (17.39 gm). Bearded male head right wearing dolphin headress, \uparrow behind, border of dots and arrows/Incuse hippocamp swimming right, tiny ρ below, incuse border with wave ornament. Sambon 133. Extremely rare. Fine.

Almost nothing is known of this intriguing series of bronzes with incuse reverses (see Sambon p. 133). The reverse incuse seems not to be derived from the incuse techniques of the Achaean colonies of south Italy, which are in any case nearly 300 years earlier, but to be another local peculiarity on a par with the blank reverse. The Etruscan letter \uparrow is a mark of value indicating 50 units, possibly referring to the standard of the sextantal as.

CALABRIA

Tarentum

Circa 490-480 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (8.00 gm). $\Sigma\Lambda\theta\Lambda\tau$, nude Phalanthos astride dolphin to right, pecten below, all within dotted border on raised ring/ Four-spoked wheel. Vlasto 74, same dies. Cahn pl. 7, 1, same obverse die. Rare. Nearly very fine.

An Iapygian colony, Tarentum was siezed in 708 B.C. by a group of Lacedaemonian colonists who claimed the authority of the Delphic oracle for their settlement. No doubt they were also drawn by the site's obvious advantages—a splendid harbor stocked with shellfish, including the precious dyemurex, and rich pasturelands—which indeed produced a lasting prosperity. The obverse illustrates the miraculous rescue from shipwreck attributed indiscriminately to the city's mythical founder Taras, a son of Poseidon, and to Phalanthos, leader of the Spartan colonists of 708. The wheel may allude to a contest in honor of the river god Taras or to the cult of the Dioscuri, who at Tarentum were sometimes represented in chariots.



Tarentum

Circa 480-470 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (8.11 gm). $\tau\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$, Phalanthos astride dolphin to left, arms extended, pecten below/Head of Satyra left, hair turned up behind and tied in knot, linear border. Vlasto 148, this coin. Cahn pl. 7, 7, same obverse die. Ex Muenzen und Medaillen 32 (1966), lot 1. Very rare and of fine style. Good very fine.

The identification of this head as Satyra, mother of Taras, is more traditional than secure. It has also been called Phalanthos, Aithra (his wife), Thetis, Artemis, Aphrodite, Persephone. Of greater import is the style of the piece, which is clean and masculine as befits the art of a Spartan colony.



Tarentum

Circa 470-460 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (8.12 gm). $\tau\alpha\theta\alpha\alpha\varsigma$, Phalanthos astride dolphin to left, arms extended, pecten below, linear border/Hippocamp swimming right, pecten below. Vlasto 137, this coin. Ex Bunbury collection. Presumed unique. Very fine.

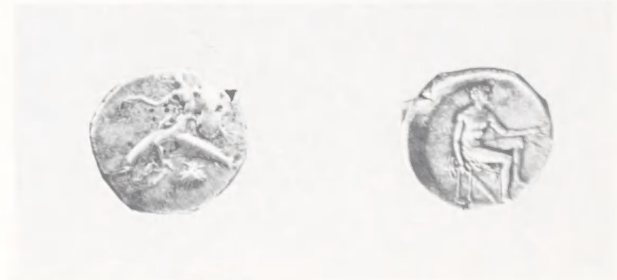
Here we have a recapitulation of the hippocamp type originally issued circa 510-490 B.C., prior to the wheel series. The style is now much softer and more fluid.



Tarentum

Circa 443-400 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (8.11 gm). Nude, ithyphallic Phalanthos seated left on dolphin, extending right arm and holding Boeotian shield on left, pecten below/Nude Taras seated right on diphros over which is draped his himation, holding distaff to ground in right hand, a bird perched on his extended left hand, his feet resting on a square stone. Vlasto 235, Grose 558 and de Luynes 286, same dies. Fine plus/ Very fine and better than any of the published specimens.

This reverse figure has also been identified as the Demos because the type was introduced under the democratic constitution, but whether Taras or Demos, its main function seems to be to advertise the city's export products, which are suggested by the variety of different attributes associated with him on different dies.





Tarentum

Circa 380-334 B.C., silver diobol, Attic standard (1.28 gm). Head of Athena right in crested Athenian helmet ornamented with hippocamp/Herakles kneeling right to strangle Nemean lion. Vlasto 1304. Very fine plus.

The Pythagorean philosopher Archytas, founder of mechanics, exercised a dominating influence over the politics of Tarentum from about 380 to 345 and seems to have used his statesmanship to secure a period of peace and prosperity. He drew the cities of Magna Graecia into an Italiote league, naming Heraclea as the meeting place and issuing from Tarentum a federal currency of small denominations on the Attic standard with types borrowed from Heraclea. Diobols such as this one appear to have been the staple currency for day-to-day transactions.

10



Tarentum

Time of Alexander the Molossian, circa 334-330 B.C., gold stater struck circa 334/3 B.C. (8.53 gm). Head of Herakles right in lion skin headress/TAPANTI-[NΩN], fast biga driven right by Taras wearing chlamys and holding trident, AI under horses, thunderbolt in exergue. Vlasto 11, same dies. Evans pl. x, 15. Very fine plus.

Alexander of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus and uncle of Alexander the Great, was the second of a series of condottieri invited to Italy by the Tarentines to protect their wealthy city from its barbarian neighbors. The expenses of mercenary warfare were anticipated by this issue of gold staters, which celebrated the Molossian connection with Macedonian types (Herakles and the biga) and the thunderbolt, symbol of Epirus. Evans attributed this coin to the Hannibalic occupation.

11



Tarentum

Alexander the Molossian, 334-330 B.C., gold hemilitra struck circa 334/3 B.C. (0.65 gm). Radiate head of Helios three quarters left/AA-EΞ above and below thunderbolt. Vlasto 1865, SNG ANS 976 and Evans pl. v, 6, same dies. Superb.

On his arrival in Italy Alexander formed a monetary convention with Tarentum, Rubi and perhaps other cities. Thus this coin, in type and weight, exactly parallels a contemporary issue of Tarentine hemilitrae dedicated to Apollo, except that this was struck by Alexander and bears his name. It was doubtless produced at Tarentum, probably using the resources of the civic mint, and hence can be dated to the earliest phase of Alexander's expedition, before he had alarmed his hosts by his imperial ambitions.

12



Tarentum

Time of Cleonymus, circa 302 B.C., gold drachm or hemistater (4.25 gm). A+AT, head of Satyra (Aphrodite?) left wearing earring and necklace, hair bound with cords at back of head leaving a cascade of loose curls, under chin a dolphin downwards, behind neck ΣΑ, border of dots/Taras in chlamys astride dolphin to left, holding Nike in extended right hand and trident in left, below dolphin T-H and line of waves. Vlasto 26, SNG ANS 1033 and Jameson 150, same dies. Very fine.

Persistent trouble with the Lucanians spurred the Tarentines to seek aid from their Spartan mother city, whence they obtained the services of the bitter and tyrannical prince Cleonymus. He arrived with his troops about 302 B.C. The Lucanians sued for peace without a battle, whereupon Cleonymus annexed Metapontum and proceeded to oppress his erstwhile allies. The Tarentines took advantage of his campaign against Corcyra to throw off his yoke.

Tarentum

The Pyrrhic hegemony, circa 281-272 B.C., gold stater struck circa 281 B.C. (8.59 gm). Laureate head of Zeus right, ⌘ behind neck/TAPANTINΩN, eagle with spread wings standing left on thunderbolt. ⌘ in lower left field and ΣΩΣΙ in upper right. Vlasto 36, same dies. Evans p. 140, 2. Very fine plus

Alarmed by Roman expansion into Lucania and outraged by the illegal presence of a Roman fleet in their own territorial waters, the Tarentines sank the fleet and thus precipitated war with Rome. They then called on the greatest warrior of the age, King Pyrrhus of Epirus, to defend them. On his arrival the mint of Tarentum produced an issue of gold staters bearing the Epirote types of Zeus and his eagle on a thunderbolt with which to pay the troops.



Tarentum

The Pyrrhic hegemony, c. 281-272 B.C., gold hemistater struck circa 281 B.C. (4.28 gm). Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress/TAPANTINΩN in exergue, nude Taras, holding trident, driving fast biga right. ⌘ in right field, ⌘ under horses. Vlasto 30 and SNG ANS 1037, same dies. Very fine.

Another example of the gold minted to pay Pyrrhus and his mercenaries. The Herakles type of the obverse is a flattering comparison of Pyrrhus to Alexander the Great, his explicit model and inspiration.



Tarentum

The Pyrrhic hegemony, circa 281-272 B.C., silver stater, Roman six-scruple standard (6.38 gm). Nude ephebus on horseback to right, crowning his mount, in left field ΙΩ, under horse ⌘ ΕΤ/ΜΗ/ΤΑΡΑΣ, Taras astride dolphin to left, holding helmet in extended right hand and flanked by two ornamental stars of twelve rays, ΗΟΛΑΥ in right field. SNG ANS 112, same obverse die. Vlasto 741, Evans p. 158, 3. Extremely fine, reverse slightly off center.

One of Pyrrhus' first acts appears to have been a reform of the Tarentine monetary system. The city had retained its traditional didrachm-litra weight standard for its internal currency, although it had introduced the Attic standard for the small denominations of the federal currency. A number of the other Italian cities had reduced the weight of their staters to create didrachms corresponding to the federal drachms and at the same time compatible with the coinage of the Roman Republic. The abolition of Tarentum's dual monetary system can be attributed with reasonable certainty to Pyrrhus because of the presence of his war elephants on the earliest issues of reduced-weight staters, to which the present coin is closely tied by shared magistrates. The new depiction of Taras, seated side-saddle on his dolphin, is explained by Evans as an adaptation of the Apollo on omphalos of the Seleucid coinage, although he holds the horned helmet of Seleucus Nicator instead of an arrow. The Seleucid allusion is probably intended as a gesture of gratitude to Antiochus I, who supplied a sum of money to finance Pyrrhus' Italian expedition.

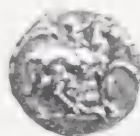


Tarentum

The Pyrrhic hegemony, circa 281-272 B.C., silver stater, Roman six-scruple standard (6.40 gm). Nude ephebus on horseback to left, crowning his mount, ΦΤΙ in right field, under horse ΙΩΗΤΡΟΞ and astragalos/ΤΑΡΑΣ, Taras astride dolphin to left, holding Nike in extended right hand and distaff in left, ⌘ in right field. Apparently unpublished, but cf. Vlasto 769 and Evans p. 159, 8. Very fine plus.

Though clearly related to Vlasto 769, the present coin differs from it in several details of the obverse. The magistrate's name, here spelled out in full, is there abbreviated; the letters in the field are different; and the lewd silenus under the horse is here replaced by a very proper astragalos.

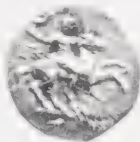




Tarentum

The Roman alliance, circa 272-235 B.C., silver stater, Roman six-scruple standard (6.33 gm). Nude ephebus on horseback to right, crowning his mount, Ω in left field, ε in right, under horse ΦΙΛΟ/ΚΑΙΗΣ and dolphin/ΤΑ-ΡΑΣ. Taras astride dolphin to left, holding rhyton in extended right hand and ornamented trident in left, two amphorae in right field. Vlasto 952, same reverse die. Evans p. 195, Type F. Extremely fine, weak obverse strike.

After its surrender to Rome in 272 Tarentum was allowed to continue minting as a *civitas foederata* until circa 228 B.C.



Tarentum

The Roman alliance, circa 272-235 B.C., silver stater, Roman six-scruple standard (6.59 gm). Bare-headed warrior in military attire galloping right, head turned facing and right arm extended behind him to receive a small, wreath-bearing Nike, ΕΚ in left field and ΚΑΑΔΙΚΡΑ/ΤΗΣ under horse/ΤΑΡΑ[Σ]. Taras astride dolphin to left, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns him and in left an ornamented trident, Ν in right field. Vlasto 968. Superb.



Heraclea

Circa 380-281 B.C., silver diobol, Attic standard (1.16 gm). Head of Athena right wearing crested Athenian helmet ornamented with hippocamp/ΗΕ. Herakles kneeling right and strangling Nemean lion. Ward 43, this coin. SNG Oxford 617. SNG Lloyd 274 and Weber 704, same dies. Ex Sotheby sale 5 April 1973, lot 27, Metropolitan Museum and John Ward collection. Superb.

Heraclea, founded in 432 B.C., was colonized jointly by Tarentum and Thurium in the territory of ancient Siris to serve as an outpost against the hostile Lucanians. Heraclea's coinage follows the weight standards of Tarentum, but the types are amalgamated from both parent cities: the head of Athena is borrowed from the coinage of Thurium, while Herakles recalls his cult in Doric Tarentum. Heraclea was appointed by the Tarentine statesman Archytas (380-345 B.C.) as the site of the general assembly of his Italiote league and thus became involved in the production of the federal currency, of which this coin is an example. Note that it is almost identical in type and weight to the league diobol minted at Tarentum (see lot 9).



Metapontum

Circa 530 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (7.93 gm). ΜΕΤ, eight-grained ear of barley with bracts at base, raised border cut by parallel lines inside of which a fine dotted border/ Fight-grained ear of barley, incuse, with incuse border cut by radiating lines. Noe 21, same dies. Fine.

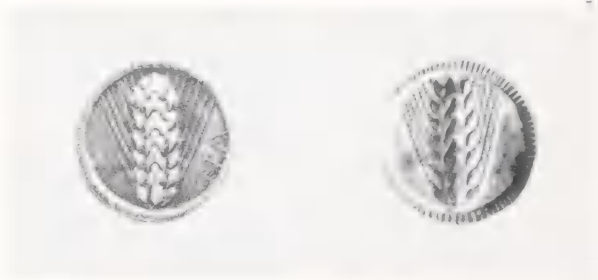
An ancient Achaean colony, Metapontum was recolonized in the early sixth century by Sybarites led by Leucippus. Its location in an exceptionally fertile plain on the gulf of Taranto accounts for the adoption of an ear of barley as the civic badge, which the incuse fabric was derived from the mother city Sybaris.

LUCANIA

Metapontum

Circa 500-480 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (7.90 gm). Σ ETA, seven-grained ear of barley, dot and cable border/Six-grained ear of barley, incuse, and incuse border of radiating lines. Noe 185, same dies. Extremely fine.

It is notable that not long after the destruction of Sybaris Metapontum and the other incuse-striking cities abandoned Sybaris' thin, spread flan for a thicker flan of slightly narrower module as this specimen illustrates.



Metapontum

Circa 400 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.70 gm). Female head right wearing fillet and triple-drop earring, Σ behind [off flan in this specimen]/META, six-grained ear of barley with small additional terminal grains, leaf to left, in left field graffito KAI. Noe 403, Jameson 292 and Hirsch XXXIV, 45, same dies. Fine.

The change from incuse to double relief coinage was accompanied at Metapontum, as at Croton, by a drop in the weight standard.



Metapontum

Circa 380 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.82 gm). Dionysiac head right in ivy crown with goat's horn over forehead, in front Σ II barely visible/METAIION, seven-grained ear of barley with leaf to left. Noe 460 and Grose 936, same dies. Very fine.



Metapontum

Circa 380 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (8.00 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right, AIIOA on neck-base in tiny letters (blurred), Σ beneath/MET[A], broad seven-grained ear of barley with leaf to left. Noe 463, same dies (example g). Ex Woodward collection no. 20. Superb with weak reverse strike but lovely style.

The inscription under the neck is blurred on all known specimens, no matter how fresh; as a result other readings have been offered (e.g. TAP by E. S. G. Robinson). Its unobtrusive positioning suggests a die-cutter's signature.





Metapontum

Later fourth century B.C., gold third stater (2.63 gm). Female head right with flowing hair, wearing stephane and droplet earring/ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝ, six-grained ear of barley with leaf on right on which a dove perches to right, SNG Lockett 406, SNG Evans 183. Rare. Very fine.

The unusual gold issues of Metapontum are probably to be connected with the Italian campaign of Alexander of Epirus (334-330 B.C.) and may perhaps represent the Molossian's own coinage, struck in part at Tarentum and in part at Metapontum.



Sybaris

550-510 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (8.21 gm). Γ M above bull standing left on exergual line consisting of a row of dots between two parallel lines, bull's head turned back, dot and cable border/incuse bull standing right, head turned back, on exergual line of small incuse squares, border of incuse squares, SNG Lockett 457, Weber 852, Grose 1166. Very fine plus.

Founded in 720 B.C. by Achaeans and Troezenians, Sybaris soon became extraordinarily wealthy through its extensive commerce with Etruria and Asia Minor and through the discovery of silver ore in its territory. Its citizens' notorious love of luxury gave us our word sybarite. The city's destruction by Croton in 510 put an end to its coinage and is thus helpful in establishing the chronology of imitative staters issued elsewhere in Magna Graecia. The bull type probably represents the river Krathis.



Thurium

Circa 400 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.75 gm). Head of Athena right in crested Athenian helmet ornamented with an olive wreath, small Η [die break?] in front of crest/ΘΟΤΡΙΩΝ, bull butting left, left foreleg raised, dolphin to left in exergue, BMC 4. Rare variety. Extremely fine.

To provide a home for displaced Sybarites Athens in 443 B.C. sponsored the foundation of a mixed colony near the deserted site of ancient Sybaris, whose name it at first assumed. The colonists included such celebrated men as the orator Lysias and the historian Herodotus. After a short time the Sybarites fell out with the other colonists and withdrew, whereupon the city was renamed after a local fountain called Thuria. The types for the colony's abundant coinage were borrowed from its two 'parent' cities - Athena from Athens and the bull from Sybaris. In addition the type of Athena may be assimilated to Athena Skyletria, a sea goddess worshipped at Skylettion, Heraclea and at several rocky and dangerous promontories along the coasts of Lucania and Bruttium (Strabo vi. 261; Lycophron i. 853).



Thurium

Circa 400 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.84 gm). Head of Athena right in crested Athenian helmet ornamented with olive wreath with a single ivy leaf/ΘΟΤΡΙΩΝ, bull standing right with lowered head, dolphin to right in exergue, SNG Lloyd 463, same dies, SNG Oxford 907, same obverse die, BMC 6. Extremely fine and of lovely, restrained style.

Circa 400-268 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.26 gm). Head of Athena left in crested Athenian helmet ornamented with griffin, Γ behind neckpiece/[Υ EA]HTΩN in exergue, lion walking right, above an owl flying forward, beneath lion Υ . Grose 1432 and SNG Oxford 1171 (=Neville XII, lot 507), same dies. Cf. SNG Fitzwilliam 657, same obverse die couple with an earlier reverse). Very fine plus.

Velia, on the Tyrrhenian sea, was founded circa 543 by Phocaean who fled to escape Persian conquest. With them they brought the Ionian alphabet, whence the early appearance of the letters H and Ω in Velian coin inscriptions. As the birthplace of the philosophers Parmenides and Zeno, Velia (also called Hyele) gave its name to the Eleatic school of philosophy, which emphasized the importance of abstract thinking and invented a number of amusing logical paradoxes which are still studied today. One of the most prolific Italian mints of the fourth and third centuries, it seems to have adopted its obverse type from Thurium. The letters and monograms so often encountered on coins of Velia are not yet fully understood but seem to indicate that certain individuals were associated with the mint over long periods of time.

BRUTTIUM

Croton

30

Circa 530 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (8.14 gm). Φ PO, tripod-lebes standing on exergual line consisting of dots between two parallel lines, in right field a stork standing left, all within raised border of dots between two lines/ Φ PO, incuse tripod on incuse exergual line, in right field a stork standing left (in relief), all within incuse border. Unpublished for spread flan; cf. BMC 9, Babelon I 2153, pl. lxix, 13, SNG Oxford 1467 and de Luynes 707 for this type on intermediate flan. Extremely rare. Extremely fine plus with lovely toning.

Croton was founded in 710 B.C. by Achaean colonists under instructions from the Delphic oracle. About 530 B.C. the philosopher Pythagoras settled there, founding a school of philosophy which virtually governed the city and made it the greatest in southern Italy. The tripod on Croton's coinage is a symbol of Pythian Apollo, whose worship formed the basis of Pythagorean thought; it may also allude to the manner of the city's foundation.

Petelia

31

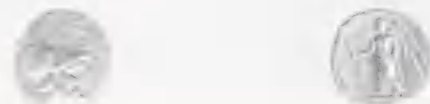
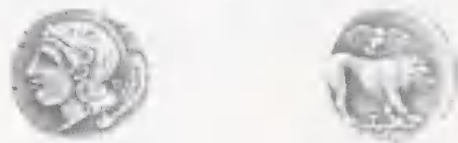
204-80 B.C., bronze uncia, Roman semuncial standard (15 mm., 3.24 gm). Head of Ares right wearing crested Corinthian helmet, border of dots/[ETHA] [I]NON. Nike walking left, holding wreath and lifting skirt. BMC 2, SNG Copenhagen 1921. Superb with green patina.

Petelia, a small town north of Croton, was founded according to legend by Philoctetes (*Aen.* iii, 402). In time it passed under the power of the Bruttrians. During the Second Punic War it remained loyal to the Roman alliance when the rest of the Bruttrians went over to Hannibal. It was captured by the invaders only after a prolonged and desperate resistance, and Hannibal made it a Bruttrian colony. On recapturing Petelia Rome restored it to the remnants of the original inhabitants and honored the city with various privileges, among them the right to coin bronze on the semuncial standard.

Rhegium

466-415 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.26 gm). Facing lion's scalp, olive sprig on left, on right a tiny rabbit running right [mostly off the flan in this specimen]/REC-INO-S, the hero Iocastus, bearded and nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding patera in extended right hand and resting left on dangling vine; under throne a duck(?), all within laurel wreath. Herzfelder 55 (D32/R45) and Jameson 455, this coin. Ex Gillet collection. Very fine, reverse double struck.

Because of its location on the Sicilian straits, Rhegium had closer ties with Sicily than with the rest of southern Italy. About 494 the tyrant of Rhegium, Anaxilas, employed Samian mercenaries to obtain control of Zancle (Messana), and their influence led to the introduction of a Samian coin type, the facing lion's scalp, at both Messana and Rhegium. The tiny rabbit is probably borrowed from Messana's coinage. The reverse figure, here described as the civic founder, has also borne numerous other inter-



33



Agrigentum

Circa 480 B.C., silver didrachm, Attic standard (8.93 gm). ΑΚΡΑ (in tiny letters), eagle standing left/Crab in incuse circle. Kraay-Hirmer 169 and Bement 338, same obverse die. Cf. also Ratto sale 4 April 1927, lot 329 and BMC 11. Very fine plus/Extremely fine.

Agrigentum was the most prosperous town of the south coast of Sicily and one of the most splendid cities of the ancient world. Located between the rivers Akragas and Hypsas, it was settled rather late by Dorian colonists from Gela, about 579 B.C. It was the birthplace of the philosopher Empedocles, and its tyrant Theron (488-472 B.C.) was celebrated by Pindar. The eagle of the obverse must be a symbol of Zeus, whose great temple, constructed by Theron, still stands in ruins at Agrigento. The crab may be an emblem of Poseidon or a fresh-water species representing the river Akragas.

34



Agrigentum

472-413 B.C., silver didrachm, Attic standard (8.73 gm). ΑΡΡΑ (in large letters), eagle standing left/Crab in shallow incuse circle. SNG Lloyd 790. SNG Lockett 701. SNG Fitzwilliam 900. About extremely fine.

35



Agrigentum

Circa 413-406 B.C., gold 24 litrae (1.35 gm). ΑΚΡ, eagle standing left on pile of rocks and devouring serpent, two pellets below/Crab, below ΣΙΑΑ/ΞΟΗ. Grose 2039 and Ratto sale 4 April 1927, lot 325, same dies. Pozzi 387, same obverse die, and 385, same reverse die. Scarce die combination. Very fine.

The introduction of gold coinage is an indication of the great prosperity Agrigentum had attained by the close of the fifth century. The two pellets are a mark of value, perhaps indicating the coin's equivalence to two didrachms. The inscription ΣΙΑΑΝΟΣ is too conspicuous to be an artist's signature; it must be the mark of a magistrate.

36



Agrigentum

Circa 413-411 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.29 gm). Nike flying left to crown driver of fast quadriga right, in exergue an inverted crab, border of dots/[ΝΙΚΗ] — [ΠΙΠΛΑ — ΓΑ] — [ΑΛ] — [Α], two eagles perched right on dead hare resting on a rock, the far bird with spread wings and lowered head, the nearer with closed wings and head thrown back. C. Seltman, "The engravers of the Akragantine decadrachms," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1948, pl. I, fig. 1, Rizzo pl. ii, 1, Kraay-Hirmer 178, SNG Lloyd 818 and Jameson 1889, same dies. Extremely rare. About very fine.

The adoption of the victorious quadriga type by Agrigentum has been interpreted as a celebration of the Olympic victory of one of her citizens, Ixainetos, in 412 B.C. (see B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 122). However it is so close to being a mirror image of the quadrigas engraved by Fucileidas for Syracuse in 414 B.C. that the die may simply have been copied from a Syracusan tetradrachm, thus reversing Fucileidas' design. The chariot die for this tetradrachm has been attributed by Seltman to the engraver who signed similar dies ΜΤΡ. The reverse he attributes to the anonymous die-cutter who first developed the powerful two-eagle composition for tetradrachms of circa 420-415 B.C. and who seems to have returned from retirement around 411 to engrave more eagles when his successors at the mint were engaged in the production of decadrachms.

Agrigentum

Circa 407-406 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.00 gm). ΑΚΡΑΓ/ΜΙΤΩΑ on tablet, ☉ in field above fast quadriga driven left by Nike, in exergue a club, border of dots/Two eagles perched right on dead hare lying on a rock, the far bird with spread wings and lowered head, the nearer with its head thrown back, behind [ΣΙΑΑ - ΝΟΣ]. Seltman pl. ii, Jo, Rizzo pl. ii, 3, Grose 2041 and SNG Oxford 1676, same dies. One of the master works of Greek numismatic art. Fine plus.

Seltman attributes the obverse die to Cimon on the basis of its stylistic similarity to his signed chariot on Syracusan tetradrachms, suggesting that Cimon might have received and executed the commission without ever leaving Syracuse. The reverse he attributes to the same hand as the magnificent tetradrachm signed ΠΟΛΥΚΡ, known from only two examples (SNG Lloyd 819 and Hess-Leu 31, 1966, lot 94). This die is the last in the series and therefore represents this master's highest development before the destruction of Agrigentum by the Carthaginians in 406 B.C.

Agrigentum

Circa 338-337 B.C., bronze hemilitron (27 mm., 18.14 gm). ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ, diademed and horned head of river god Akragas left, border of dots/Eagle standing left on capital of Ionic column, head turned right, in left field a crab, in right field six pellets, all in shallow incuse square. Gabrici pl. i, 38. Rizzo pl. iii, 17, SNG Copenhagen 93. Fine with olive patina.

Agrigentum was refounded in 338 by Timoleon. The prominence of bronze coinage in his time may perhaps be due to the influence of the Sicel population of the inland cities, who had been using bronze as a medium of exchange for centuries, and who united in a confederacy in support of the "liberator" from Corinth.

Agyrium

Circa 420-353 B.C., bronze 24 mm. (17.00 gm). Eagle standing right, a sprig with two leaves over its shoulder, border of dots/ΑΓ - ΥΡ - ΙΝ - ΑΙ between four spokes of wheel. Gabrici pl. ii, 1. Rizzo pl. lix, 9. SNG Copenhagen 126. Rare. About very fine with brown patina, some reverse corrosion.

A Sicel city in the interior, Agyrium seems not to have coined money until the hegemony of Dionysius the elder—a time, ironically, when the autonomous coinage of most Sicilian cities in the tyrant's sphere of influence was suppressed. Dionysius appears to have made an exception in the case of Agyrium for the sake of its tyrant Agyris, who was both his faithful ally and the second most powerful ruler in Sicily after Dionysius himself (Diodorus xiv, 95).

Camarina

Circa 420-405 B.C., bronze trias (15 mm., 3.00 gm). Gorgoneion/KAMA, owl standing right, holding lizard head downwards in claw, in exergue three pellets. Gabrici pl. ii, 5. Rizzo pl. vii, 23. Giesecke pl. x, 3. Nearly extremely fine with greenish patina.

Camarina, a colony of Syracuse founded circa 599, was several times destroyed and recolonized in the course of the sixth and fifth centuries, the last razing occurring in 405 at the time of the Carthaginian invasion, when the population of Camarina was removed to Syracuse. Despite its interrupted history Camarina seems to have enjoyed considerable prosperity in the fifth century, and like other Greek colonies it adopted bronze coinage only as a supplement to its silver.



37



38



39



40

41



Camarina

Circa 420-405 B.C., bronze trias (16 mm., 3.16 gm). Head of Athena left wearing crested Athenian helmet, border of dots/ΚΑΜΑ, owl standing left, holding lizard head downwards in claw, in exergue three pellets. Gabrici pl. ii, 4. Rizzo pl. vii, 18. Very fine with slight corrosion.

42



Catana

Circa 430 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.71 gm). Nike flying left to crown driver of slow quadriga right, border of dots/ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΟ - ΣΝ, laureate head of Apollo right with hair rolled. Rizzo pl. xi, 14 (=Hess-Leu 2, 1958, lot 54), Hess-Leu 31 (1966), lot 108 (=Ratto sale 1929, lot 87) and Muenzen und Medaillen 10, lot 198, same dies. Very rare variant. Very fine plus, struck from rusted die.

Located at the foot of Mt. Aetna on the river Amenanos, Catana was colonized from Chalcidian Naxos shortly after the foundation of Syracuse in 729 B.C. In 476 Hieron I of Syracuse expelled the inhabitants of Catana to make room for Syracusan colonists, changing the city's name to Aetna, but the fall of the Demomenid dynasty and the Sicel nationalist movement under Ducetius provided an opportunity for the original Catanians to recover their home in 461. The type of Apollo and the quadriga was introduced on the coinage circa 450. This die is notable for its unusual inscription (wrongly described in Rizzo).

43



Gela

Circa 490/485-480/475 B.C., silver didrachm, Attic standard (8.57 gm). Bearded, nude horseman galloping right, brandishing spear/Ε - Α - Α (latter part retrograde), forepart of human-headed bull (the river god Gelas) swimming right in shallow incuse circle. Jenkins 8 (O4/R5) and Kraay-Hirmer 155, same dies. *Fleur de coin*.

Founded by Rhodian and Cretan colonists in 688 B.C., Gela was the third great city of Sicily after Syracuse and Agrigento. Her tyrant Gelon (491-485 B.C.) actually conquered Syracuse in 486/5 but then made it his capital, transferring much of the population of Gela to the eastern city. The obverse type of his Geloan coinage reflects the horsey interests of the city's aristocracy; it was introduced by either Hippocrates or Gelon and may represent a canting pun on the former's name. The reverse depicts the river Gelas, at whose mouth the city lay, in a sophisticated style which Jenkins compares to the vase paintings of Euphronios, Euthymides and other Attic masters of the late sixth century.

44



Gela

Circa 480/475-475/470 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.09 gm). Nike flying right to crown horses of slow quadriga driven right by bearded charioteer, border of dots/ΣΑ - Α - Θ - Δ, forepart of human-headed bull with dotted truncation swimming right in shallow incuse circle. Jenkins 110 (O33/R64). Very fine.

Gelon adopted the obverse type of the quadriga from Syracuse and used it for the tetradrachms of Gela and Leontini as well. Jenkins considers it likely that a Syracusan die-cutter was employed temporarily at Gela to inaugurate the new type, of which this is only the second die. Boehringer has attributed this die to the same hand as Syracuse V107, the Geloan die however being a much finer piece of work, full of grace and elegance.

Circa 420-415 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.33 gm). Nike flying right to crown horses of slow quadriga driven right by bearded charioteer, in exergue heron pecking at ground, border of dots/ΓΕΛΑΣ, forepart of human-headed bull swimming right. Jenkins 468 (O90/R180), same dies. Rizzo pl. xviii, 2, this coin. Ex Pennisi collection. Very rare. Weak obverse strike but superb reverse of high classical style.

The addition of a symbol in the exergue became increasingly common throughout the fifth century in Sicily: they are probably mint control marks of some sort. Jenkins has drawn notice to the close similarity in style between this reverse die and certain contemporary coins of Camarina, e.g. Rizzo pl. v, 7 and 9.



Gela

46

Circa 420-405 B.C., bronze trias (18 mm., 3.44 gm). ΓΕΛΑΣ, bull walking left with lowered head, grain of barley above, three pellets in exergue, border of dots/Head of the river god Gelas right with flowing hair and a goat's horn over the forehead, grain of barley behind, border of dots. Jenkins 516, 7. Gabrieli p. 133, 7. Rizzo pl. xix, 20. Extremely fine with dark green patina.

Like other Greek cities of eastern Sicily Gela adopted bronze coinage as an afterthought and possibly only to supplement the bronze of other cities such as Agrigentum and Syracuse, which were accepted as part of the local monetary system and in fact outnumber Geloan bronzes in many Geloan hoards. The types of this small bronze seem to have been derived from the human-headed bull of the silver but with the dual nature of the river god here distributed on the two sides of the coin. The human side is, according to Jenkins, close in style to the Amenanos heads on small contemporary bronzes of Catana and may be by the same hand (p. 103).



Gela

47

Circa 406/405 B.C., gold 1 1/3 litra (1.15 gm). ΓΕΛΑΣ, forepart of human-headed bull swimming left, linear border/ΣΩΣΙΠΟΛΙΣ, head of the goddess Sosipolis left, wearing ampyx, sphendone and solid necklace, linear border. Jenkins 492 (O103/R199), Weber 1329 and de Luynes 938, same dies. Ex Jameson (no. 589) and Evans collections. About extremely fine.

The year 406/405 saw two extraordinary issues of gold at Gela, identified by the presence of the city Tyche labelled Sosipolis ("City-Saver") as an emergency coinage. The first issue is probably to be connected with the winter revolution fomented by Dionysius of Syracuse, which was put down by mercenaries who were paid by means of expropriations from the rich. The second gold issue, to which this coin belongs, dates from the spring and summer of 405 when the city was besieged by Himileo and the Carthaginian army. As there is no related silver coinage, it appears that the supply of silver ran out and the city was forced to strike a second gold issue to pay the defenders. This hypothesis would also help to explain the rather unusual denomination of this little coin, which would be equivalent to one silver tetradrachm according to the current Sicilian gold-silver ratio of 15:1.



Gela

48

Circa 339-310 B.C., bronze reduced litra(?) (25 mm., 10.52 gm). Geloan hero in helmet and cloak standing right, holding sword and ram ready for sacrifice/Free horse running right, star above. Jenkins 552, 5. Gabrieli pl. iv, 11. Giesecke pl. xx, 9b. Very rare. Fine with brown patina.

Gela did not recover from its destruction by Himileo in 405 but was refounded by Gorgos of Keos, at the instigation of Timoleon, in 339 B.C. The frequent appearance of the free horse type on Sicilian coinage of Timoleon's time has tempted numismatists to regard it as a symbol of liberty; however this interpretation is much weakened by the redating of the Syracusan 50-litra pieces with the free horse to the time of the tyrant Dionysius I. The free horse in fact may indicate nothing more than the wide circulation of Timoleon's Syracusan bronze with its free horse reverse, which indeed was often overstruck at other cities to provide them with autonomous coinages. The sacrificial scene of the obverse is critical for this coin's attribution to Gela, for it is later repeated on Geloan coins at Phintias. Hill has suggested that the hero is Antiphemus, founder of Gela; for other theories regarding this scene, see Jenkins p. 114.

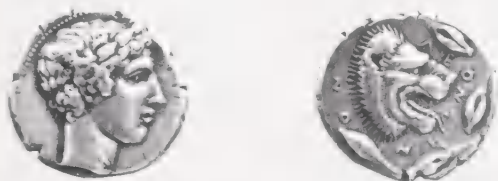




Leontini

Circa 450 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.00 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with hair rolled, border of dots/ΑΡΘΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ, lion's head right surrounded by four barley grains. Cf. SNG Lloyd 1053 and SNG Lockett 797. Extremely fine with obverse slightly double struck.

Founded in 730 B.C. by Thucles and Chalcidian colonists from Naxos, Leontini was located in the most fertile plain of Sicily. Its first coinage was struck under Gelon and simply adapted the design and symbolism of the tyrant's Syracusan coinage to Leontini's situation, changing Arethusa surrounded by dolphins to a lion surrounded by grain. The city's independent coinage began in 466 with the fall of the Deinomenids. Gelon's agonistic quadriga was dropped from the obverse and replaced by Apollo, either as the principal god of Chalkis (Pausanias i. 32. 2) or as the tutelary deity of Leontini's founders (Callimachus, *Hymn. in Apoll.* v. 56. 5). The reverse type was retained, being apt in its geographical symbolism, its canting pun on the name of the city and in the lion's connection with Apollo.



Leontini

Circa 430-425 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.28 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with short hair, border of dots/ΑΡΘΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ, large lion's head right surrounded by four grains of barley. Rizzo pl. xxiv. 15. Jameson 635. Weber 1385 and SNG Oxford 1799, same dies. Kraay-Hirmer 260, same obverse die. Very fine.

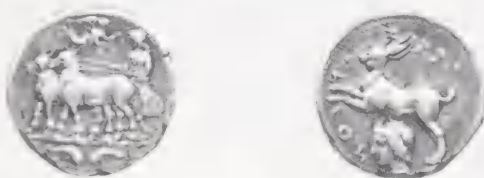
This coin dates from the period of the first Athenian invasion of Sicily, 427-424 B.C. Leontini, threatened by the revival of Syracusan imperial ambitions, concluded an alliance with Athens in 433 B.C. After several years of warfare with Syracuse, Leontini sent her celebrated citizen Gorgias the orator to persuade Athens to send military aid. His arguments were successful and thus brought about the first momentous confrontation between Athens and Syracuse in 427. Unfortunately for Leontini, Athens made peace with Syracuse in 424 and her troops left Sicily, throwing Leontini into a state of civil war between the pro- and anti-Syracusan parties until the city fell to Syracuse in 422.



Messana

Circa 430-410 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.30 gm). ΜΗΣΣΑΝΑ, nymph Messina, holding goat, driving mule biga right, in exergue two dolphins nose to nose, border of dots/ΜΗΣΣΑΝΑΝΙΟΝ, hare running right, below dolphin leaping right, border of dots. BMC 38 and 39. SNG Oxford 1843. Very fine/Extremely fine, obverse struck from rusted die.

Zancle (Messina) on the straits of Messina was one of the earliest Chalcidian colonies in Sicily, though the details of its foundation are disputed (see Thucydides vi. 4 and Strabo vi). Its fundamental coin type was imposed by Anaxilas of Rhegium about 490, who celebrated his Olympic victory in the mule car with a mule-biga obverse and commemorated his introduction of the rabbit into Sicily with the reverse (Aristotle 4p, *J. Pollux* v. 75). When his sons were expelled from Messina about 466 the new autonomy was reflected in the coinage by replacing the victorious mule charioteer with a personification of the city.



Messana

Circa 410-396 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.12 gm). Nike flying right with wreath and fillet to crown nymph Messina who drives slow mule biga left, in exergue two dolphins nose to nose, border of dots/ΜΗΣΣΑΝΑΝΙΟΝ, hare running left, below a small head of Pan left, horned and filleted, border of dots. Rizzo pl. xxvi. 14. Kraay-Hirmer 58, SNG Lloyd 1101 and Jameson 654, same dies. Very fine plus.

A head or other symbol of Pan was often added to the reverse to associate the hare with the city's favorite deity.

Naxos

430-420 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.22 gm). Bearded head of Dionysus right wearing diadem ornamented with ivy vine, border of dots/NAΞΙΟΝ, nude silenus seated facing, head turned left, raising cantharus in right hand and holding thyrsus in left, ivy vine in left field, linear border. Cahn 103 (V66/R85) and Rizzo pl. xxx, 3, same dies. Ward 179, BMC 19. Rare and a remarkable example of high classical art. About very fine.

The earliest Greek colony in Sicily, Naxos was founded in 735 B.C. by Chalcidian colonists from Euboea at a lovely, undefended site on the coast beneath Mt. Aetna. Though Naxos had one of the earliest coinages in Sicily, during the fifth century its coinage was extremely sporadic, consisting of very small and isolated issues, each of the highest artistic value and each exemplifying a distinct stylistic phase of fifth century art.



53

Panormus

Circa 430 B.C., bronze hexas (24 mm., 11.23 gm). ϺΞ (Ziz), cock standing right, linear border/Six pellets. Gabrici pl. i, 24. Jenkins 24, 18. SNG Copenhagen 516. Fine plus with brown patina.

Panormus on the north coast of Sicily was the most important Punic settlement on the island. The Carthaginians did not adopt the idea of coinage until after the Greek victory at Himera in 480, and their use of Greek legends on their earliest coins shows how totally they depended upon Greek inspiration in this unfamiliar field of endeavor. Even after the legends were naturalized, as on this coin, the types continued to be derived from Greek models: the cock is borrowed from the coinage of Himera. The legend *Ziz* may be the Punic name for Panormus, or it may be equivalent to the Greek *IB* sometimes found on coins of Segesta and Eryx.

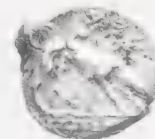


54

Segesta

Circa 420 B.C., silver didrachm, Attic standard (8.66 gm). [Ϡ|ΙΙ ΑΤ 330|Ϡ3] between double exergual lines, hound standing right, nose to ground and tail raised, superimposed on three stalks of barley/Head of nymph Segesta wearing ampyx adorned with x's and sphendone divided into horizontal bands containing, from top to bottom, x's, dots, a meander and more x's. Rizzo pl. lxiii, 11, same dies. SNG Oxford 1878. Grose 2548. Pozzi 529. Very fine.

Segesta (Egesta in Greek) was the chief town of the Elymians, one of the three native populations of Sicily. The Segestans were rather thoroughly Hellenized, and unlike some of the non-Greek cities of the interior Segesta adopted coinage from the Greeks fairly early in the fifth century. Greek influence is evident in the treatment of the nymph's head, which though executed in a local style reflects the rococo elaboration characteristic of the last quarter of the fifth century at Syracuse. The hound on the obverse represents the river Crimissus.

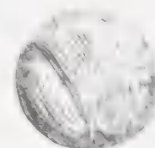


55

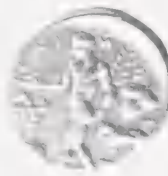
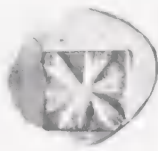
Selinus

Circa 500 B.C., silver didrachm, Corinthian standard? (8.42 gm). Wild parsley leaf/Incuse square divided into eight raised and eight sunken triangles. BMC 8. Sambon sale 27-30 June 1927, lot 867. Unusual reverse variant. Extremely fine.

Selinus, the westernmost Greek colony in Sicily, was one of the first to strike coins—ironically, because of its propinquity to the Carthaginian sector of Sicily and thus to a supply of precious metals, which had to be imported from Spain or Etruria and thus passed through the hands of Punic merchants. Selinus also stands out as the exception to Sicilian numismatic insularity, being the only mint to show a foreign influence. As Kraay points out (*Greek Coins* p. 279), in fabric, reverse incuse and weight standard Selinus' didrachms resemble archaic staters of Corinth, which are sometimes found overstruck with Selinontine types. The obverse depicts the local herb *σέλινον* which serves simultaneously as the civic badge and as a canting type.



56



Selinus

Circa 500 B.C., silver didrachm, Attic standard? (8.76 gm). Wild parsley leaf/Incuse square divided into six raised and six sunken triangles; striations in the raised sections. SNG Lloyd 1207, same dies. Extremely fine.

Selinus

Circa 467-445 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.64 gm). Σ O - IT - ω - O ω I A Σ - Apollo, drawing bow, in slow quadriga driven left by Artemis, border of dots/[Σ] - F A I - - O - Σ , nude river god Selinus standing left, holding laurel branch and sacrificing from patera over altar ornamented with laurel and cock to left, in right field a wild parsley leaf and bull standing left on platform. Rizzo pl. xxxxi, 7, Kraay-Hirmer 186 and SNG Lloyd 1219, same dies. Very fine.

The traditional interpretation of these complex designs was that they commemorated the eradication of malaria from the environs of Selinus by a swamp-draining project executed by the philosopher Empedocles of Agrigento. However this tradition has been in doubt since H. A. Lloyd's "The coin types of Selinus and the legend of Empedocles," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1935, pp. 73ff. The obverse type is now explained as a typical representation of Apollo, chief god of Selinus, without special reference to his aspect as sender and healer of plagues; and the reverse represents the local river god sacrificing in his own precincts, exemplifying his own worship. Such intriguing details as the cock on the altar and the statue of the bull are at present unexplained.

Syracuse

Circa 510 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.15 gm). Σ V P A, slow quadriga driven right by bearded charioteer, border of dots/Head of Artemis-Arethusa left in incuse circle at center of mill sail incuse. Boehringer 20 (V15/R11) and Rizzo pl. xxxiv, 2, same dies. Nearly extremely fine.

A Corinthian colony dating from 733 B.C., Syracuse was Sicily's largest, wealthiest and most powerful city. It was the only Sicilian mint to coin tetradrachms from the very beginning of its coinage (revised downwards by Kraay to circa 515 B.C. from Boehringer's 550) rather than smaller denominations such as the didrachm. The obverse type is regarded as agonistic but without special reference, since the number of horses on each denomination seems to have been equivalent to a mark of value.

Syracuse

Circa 465-460 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.23 gm). Nike flying left to crown driver of slow quadriga right, pistrix to right in exergue, border of dots/ ω O I - Σ O - Σ A Σ V Σ , head of Artemis-Arethusa right with features of Demaretet(?), wearing crescent earring and bead necklace, ends of hair caught up behind under beaded fillet, four dolphins around. Boehringer 434 (V232/R310), de Nanteuil 331 and du Chastel 20, same dies. Extremely fine.

The addition of dolphins to the reverse (probably an innovation of Gelon) charmingly symbolizes the fresh-water fountain of Arethusa on the island of Ortygia, surrounded by the salt water of Syracuse's two great harbors. This particular rendering of Arethusa is an obvious imitation of the decadrachm called the Demareteion, though it lacks the rings around her head and a sea monster replaces the lion in the obverse exergue. Boehringer, who dated the Demareteion to 480/79 to follow the battle of Himera, placed this issue 474-450 B.C. so that the sea monster could symbolize the Syracusan sea power displayed at the battle of Cumae in 474. Kraay, however, dates the decadrachm circa 465/60 ("The Demareteion and Sicilian Chronology," chapter 2 of *Greek Coins and History*, London 1969, and "The Demareteion reconsidered: a reply," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1972, pp. 131ff.). He suggests at the end of the latter article that the sea serpent on later tetradrachms may be the sign of the democracy which was established at the fall of the Demareteion.

Circa 460 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.78 gm). Nike flying right to crown horses of slow quadriga driven right by beardless male charioteer, pistrix to right in exergue, border of dots/ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣ-Ι-Ο-Ν, larger head of Arethusa right, wearing round droplet earring and bead necklace, ends of hair caught up behind under beaded fillet, four dolphins around. Boehringer 478 (V255/R343). Very fine with reverse die break.

In *Greek Coins* Kraay, retaining the traditional date for the Damareteion, dates Boehringer's Series XIVa to circa 470-460 B.C. A slightly later date is offered here, especially in view of his 1972 suggestion that there may have been a lacuna in the emission of regular issues during the civil war of 466 to 461 (*art. cit.*, p. 24).



Syracuse

62

Circa 460-455 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.28 gm). Nike flying right to crown horses of slow quadriga right, pistrix to right in exergue, border of dots/ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣ-Ι-Ο-Ν, girlish head of Arethusa right, hair rolled over fillet, wearing crescent and droplet earring and pendant necklace, four dolphins around. Boehringer 541 (V275/R375) and Jameson 763, same dies. Charming style. Very fine.

In *Greek Coins* Kraay apparently dates Boehringer's Series XV to circa 460 B.C. Again a slightly lower date is offered here as some interval must be allowed for the minting of Boehringer's Series XIV and the large part of Series XV (11 obverse and 17 reverse dies) which precedes Boehringer 541.



Syracuse

63

Circa 440 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.34 gm). Nike flying right to crown horses of slow quadriga right, border of dots/ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ, head of Arethusa right wearing whorl-shaped earring and solid necklace, hair in saccos with wide ornamental band bearing crenellate line and one dentate border, four dolphins around. Boehringer 644 (V327/R443) and Rizzo pl. xxxviii, 9, same dies. Extremely fine on broad flan, reverse die break at edge.



Syracuse

64

Circa 435 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.21 gm). Nike flying left to crown driver of slow quadriga right, border of dots/ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣ-[ΙΟΝ], head of Arethusa right wearing whorl-shaped earring and solid necklace, hair in saccos with narrow ornamental band bearing meander and dentate border, small A under ear, four dolphins around. Boehringer 700 (V345/R478) and du Chastel 57, same dies. Exquisite style. Extremely fine on small flan.

Boehringer believed the small A on the reverse to be an artist's signature (see p. 65).

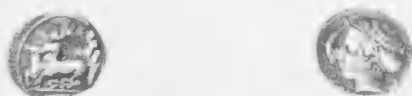




Syracuse

Circa 415 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.12 gm). Signed by Euainetos. Nike flying left with wreath to crown driver of fast quadriga galloping right, a broken rein dragging under the far horse, suspended from Nike's wreath a tablet inscribed ΕΤΑΙΝ/ΕΤΟ, in exergue two dolphins nose to nose, border of dots/ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, head of Arethusa left wearing whorl-shaped earring and head necklace, hair confined in ampyx ornamented with dolphin leaping over waves and sphendone ornamented with eight-rayed stars, four dolphins around, the one in front of Arethusa's mouth inscribed ΕΤΑΙ [not legible in this specimen]. Tudeer 42 (O14/R24), Rizzo pl. xliii, 3, du Chastel 74 and Kraay-Hirmer 101, same dies. A beautiful design by one of the greatest Syracusan die-cutters. Very fine.

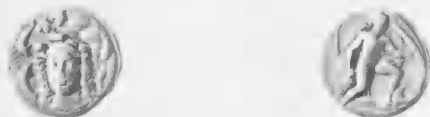
The reverse die is a close copy of the artist's own unsigned work in Tudeer's reverse die 20. It inspired several imitations by other artists as well. The detail of the broken, trailing rein on the obverse was copied by Myron on a tetradrachm of Agrigentum (see Seltman, *art. cit.*, p. 2, 23).



Syracuse

Circa 415-400 B.C., silver hemidrachm, Attic standard (1.85 gm). Style of Euainetos. Nike flying right to crown driver of fast quadriga galloping left, fallen wheel in exergue, linear border/ΣΤΡΑΚ[ΟΣΙΩΝ], head of Arethusa left wearing ampyx and sphendone, whorl-shaped earring and head necklace, two dolphins around. Rizzo pl. xliii, 4, du Chastel 124 and Jameson 800, same dies. Rare. Fine/Very fine.

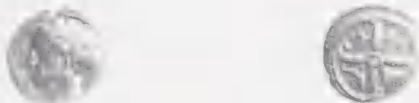
The dies of this hemidrachm were closely copied from tetradrachm dies engraved by Euainetos. The obverse reproduces a quadriga signed by Euainetos, even down to the detail of the fallen wheel in the exergue (Tudeer 12; Rizzo pl. xlii, 19) but in reverse, as though the artist had engraved his die copying directly from a tetradrachm. The reverse closely resembles the preceding lot and its model (Tudeer 20; Rizzo pl. xlii, 15). These copies may or may not have been executed by Euainetos.



Syracuse

Circa 412-357 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (3.81 gm). Style of Eucleidas. [ΣΤΡΑΚ] ΟΣΙΩ[Ν], facing head of Pallas turned slightly left wearing crested helmet, four dolphins around, linear border/[ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ], hero Leucaspis, nude, brandishing spear and shield to defend garlanded altar behind him, sword suspended from his left shoulder, before him a sacrificial lamb on its back, harpa in left field, in exergue [ΛΕΥΚΑΣΠΙΣ]. Rizzo pl. xlvii, 2, same dies. Rare variety. Very fine/Fine.

The obverse here is a copy of Eucleidas' famous facing head of circa 412-400 B.C. (Tudeer 36 and 37), while the reverse is a finer reworking of a theme already essayed by Fumenes (Rizzo pl. xlii, 9 and 10). Leucaspis appears only once in ancient literature: Diodorus iv, 23 describes the violent opposition put up by the Sicans to Herakles' expedition in Sicily and their dispersal by the demigod, which involved the death of several Sicilian leaders including Leucaspis. However the myth is of little help in explaining the significance of a coin type of Doric Syracuse. These unsigned drachms may not be from the hand of Eucleidas himself, but the modelling and Attic inspiration of the nude reveal themselves to be the work of a master artist.



Syracuse

Circa 413-357 B.C., bronze trias (15 mm., 3.45 gm). Head of Arethusa left wearing whorl-shaped earring and necklace, hair confined by ampyx and sphendone ornamented with stars, linear border/ΣΑ-ΠΑ and two dolphins in quarters of four-spoked wheel. Gabrieli pl. ii, 37, Giesecke pl. x, 16, SNG Copenhagen 695. Very fine with green patina.

Dionysius I, circa 405-367 B.C., silver decadrachm of circa 395-380 B.C., Attic standard (42.10 gm). Signed by Euainetos. Nike flying right to crown driver of fast quadriga left, in exergue shield, greaves, helmet and cuirass with legend [ΑΘΛΑ], linear border/[ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣ]ΙΩΝ, head of Arethusa left wearing bead necklace and triple-drop earring and crowned with grain, four dolphins around, below die engraver's signature [Ε]Τ [ΑΙΝΕ]. Gallatin RVI/CXIII. Extremely fine with dark toning.

Euainetos' decadrachm was one of the most widely admired and imitated coins of Greek antiquity. Unlike the decadrachms of Cimon which were apparently struck as commemorative medallions, Euainetos' decadrachms were intended to circulate as currency, though it is likely that many were removed from circulation and kept as souvenirs even in their own day. The decadrachm issues probably constituted the regular coinage of Dionysius I until his introduction of the gold 100-litra pieces (see G. K. Jenkins, "Electrum Coinage at Syracuse" in *Essays on Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson*, Oxford 1968, p. 145 and n. 2).

Syracuse

Dionysius I, circa 405-367 B.C., silver decadrachm of circa 395-380 B.C., Attic standard (42.41 gm). Signed by Euainetos. Nike flying right to crown driver of fast quadriga left, in exergue shield, greaves, helmet and cuirass with legend [ΑΘΛΑ], linear border/[ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣ]ΙΩΝ, head of Arethusa left wearing bead necklace and triple-drop earring and crowned with grain, four dolphins around, below die engraver's signature [ΕΤΑΙ]ΝΕ. Gallatin RIV/CVII. Very fine plus with obverse graffito.

Syracuse

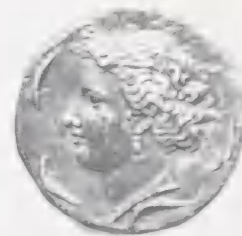
Dionysius I, circa 405-367 B.C., gold 100 litrae of circa 380-367 B.C. (5.75 gm). Dies by the engraver of Gallatin Group K, type of Euainetos. [ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣ]ΙΩΝ, head of Arethusa left wearing bead necklace and triple-drop earring, hair confined by ampyx and sphendone ornamented with eight-rayed stars, a similar star in field behind neck, border of dots/Young, nude Herakles kneeling right and strangling Nemean lion. De Ciccio Series XIV, 42; pl. 37, same dies. Very fine with reverse die break.

These 100-litra pieces, the earliest gold coins of artistic value to be struck in the west, have traditionally been dated around 405-390 and attributed to Cimon and Euainetos. However recent reconsideration of the Avola hoard has led some numismatists to the conclusion that the 100-litra coinage followed the emissions of Euainetos-type decadrachms (Jenkins, *loc. cit.*). Though a date of circa 380 is rather far from Cimon's active period, Dr. L. Mildenberg has argued in an unpublished lecture that the small κΙ on the first die of this series should definitely be regarded as his signature and that its sudden late appearance might be explained by a sentimental impulse of Dionysius to recall the artist whose *chef d'oeuvre* accompanied his rise to power in 405 to design and inaugurate a splendid new coinage.

Syracuse

Timoleon, 343-317 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.56 gm). ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣ]ΙΩΝ, head of Athena right in Corinthian helmet/Pegasus flying left. Jameson 852. Extremely fine.

In 346, after ten years of exile, Dionysius the younger reestablished himself as tyrant of Syracuse. As Hicetas, tyrant of Leontini, and Carthage threatened to besiege the city, the desperate Syracusans sent to their mother city for help. Corinth sent a small force under Timoleon, a prince eager to clear his name of the taint of fratricide. On his arrival in 344 he relieved Syracuse, removed both Dionysius and Hicetas and then proceeded to liberate the rest of Sicily and restore it to prosperity. Finally he laid down his powers and retired to a private life filled with honor. The exceptional impression he made on the Sicilians probably accounts for their adoption and continued use of the Corinthian stater, which was virtually equivalent in weight to their own didrachms on the Attic standard.





Syracuse

Agathocles, 317-289 B.C., gold drachm of 317-310 B.C. (4.30 gm). Laureate head of Apollo (or young Ares) left, tiny Σ under neck/ Σ τ ρ - Λ - KO - Σ $\text{I}\Sigma$ N , biga charging right, triskeles below. BMC 337. SNG Fitzwilliam 1323. Very fine plus.

Agathocles rose from obscure beginnings to become tyrant of Syracuse and later king of all Sicily. He led a brilliant campaign against Carthage but was hated at home as a treacherous autocrat. His earliest coinage consisted of gold drachms such as this one, with types adapted from the staters of Philip of Macedon which clearly announced his imperial ambitions.



Syracuse

Agathocles, 317-289 B.C., silver stater of circa 304-289 B.C., Corinthian standard (6.71 gm). Head of Athena left wearing Corinthian helmet/Pegasus with straight wing flying left, triskeles below. O. F. Ravel, "A hoard of uninscribed Agathoclean 'Pegasi'," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1925, pl. iii, A-F. SNG Oxford 2082. Nearly extremely fine.

At the beginning of his reign Agathocles struck full-weight Corinthian-type staters, but he reduced the weight to eight litrae around the same time as he assumed the title *βασιλεως*. The weight reduction probably reflects the decline in gold value from 15:1 to only 12:1 with respect to silver. This shift in relative values made his gold stater, formerly equivalent to 100 silver litrae, worth only 80. Retaining the gold stater at its traditional weight, he reduced the silver coinage from ten to eight litrae and thus preserved the ratio of ten silver staters to each gold stater.



Syracuse

Hicetas, 288-279 B.C., gold drachm or 60 litrae (4.27 gm). [Σ τ ρ α κ \omicron] Σ $\text{I}\Sigma$ N , head of Persephone left wearing head necklace and droplet earring and crowned with grain, poppy behind, border of dots/ E H I K I T A in exergue, Nike, holding goad, driving fast biga right, star above. Cf. SNG Vol. I, Part I, 85. Kraay-Hirmer 138 and Weber 1689. Very rare variant, possibly unpublished. Superb.

Hicetas was tyrant of Syracuse between the reign of Agathocles and Pyrrhus' expedition. He defeated Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, but was himself defeated by the Carthaginians. He was expelled by the Syracusans in 279.



Syracuse

Hicetas, 287-279 B.C., bronze 25 mm. (10.65 gm). Δ $\text{I}\text{O}\Sigma$ I Λ Λ N IO Υ , laureate head of young Zeus left, linear border/ Σ τ ρ α κ - O - Σ $\text{I}\Sigma$ N , eagle with spread wings standing left on thunderbolt, linear border. Gabrieli 319. Very fine plus with green patina.

Hicetas modelled his bronze issues after coinage in other metals. This Zeus, a work of considerable artistic merit, is modelled after the Apollo of Agathocles' gold drachms (see above). It seems likely that he labelled this most un-Jovian head as Zeus Hellenios in an effort to assert a degree of Greek solidarity against the barbarian Mamertines, who were terrorizing eastern Sicily during his reign and who used the same head for their own coinage, calling it Ares.

Hieron II, 275-215 B.C., gold drachm or 60 litrae (4.27 gm). Head of Persephone left with flowing hair, wearing earring and necklace and crowned with grain, poppy behind, border of dots/Π Π Ν Ο Σ, last biga driven right by female charioteer holding goad, BMC 510, Jameson 876, Superb.

Hieron, a distinguished officer of Pyrrhus, was declared general by the Syracusan army upon the departure of Pyrrhus. He made it the chief object of his policy to expel the Mamertines from Sicily, and in gratitude his fellow citizens saluted him as king in 270. From 263 he was an unshakeable ally of Rome, and this alignment secured half a century of peace and prosperity for his kingdom. He was remembered as a mild and equitable ruler, a conscientious administrator and a generous patron in matters of civic improvement.



Syracuse

78

Hieron II, 275-215 B.C., silver 8 litrae (13.42 gm). Diademed and veiled head of queen Philistis left, race torch behind/ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ above, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΑΔΟΣ below, Nike driving quadriga right, horses in high action, ⊕ beneath their raised forelegs, BMC 546, SNG Oxford 2107, SNG Fitzwilliam 1398, 1399, Weber 1707, Extremely fine.

Though Hieron claimed descent from the line of Gelon, his assumption of the royal title was further legitimized by his marriage to the daughter of Leptines, foremost citizen of Syracuse and a grandson of Dionysius the elder's brother Leptines. Her near-royal descent probably explains Philistis' prominence on Hieron's coinage. The precedent of the Ptolemaic coinage featuring Berenice and Arsinoe is strongly alluded to in the obverse type, and the weight as well seems to bear some relation to the Ptolemaic system.



Syracuse

79

215-212 B.C., silver 6 litrae (4.81 gm). Head of bearded Herakles left in lion skin head-dress, border of dots/ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ in exergue, Nike driving charging biga right, under horses' forelegs ⊕ A, linear border. Bement 564, this coin, Du Chastel 132, Ex Hirsch XXXII, lot 404, Extremely rare. Superb with edge chip.



Siculo-Punic coinage

80

Circa 360 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.27 gm). Head of Dido left wearing Asiatic headdress bound with palmette-embroidered band, border of dots/Lion walking left, fruiting date palm in background, in exergue ΑΜ ΜΑΧΑΝΑΤ (Am Machanat), border of dots. Rizzo pl. lxvi, 7 (= E. V. Head, *Principal Coins of the Greeks in the British Museum*, pl. cxvi, 40 = Kraay-Hirmer 207), same dies. Of the highest rarity, perhaps only the second specimen known and a masterpiece of Sicilian numismatic art. Extremely fine.



Carthage, though a great commercial power, did not develop coinage of its own but adopted it from the Sicilian Greeks, probably out of the necessity of paying Punic troops stationed in Sicily. Greek minting practices were adopted wholesale, including the weight standard and even the coin types of Syracuse. This exceedingly rare issue is thus doubly interesting because it represents a true creative effort to devise a type which is distinctly Carthaginian. However the magnificent conception and execution of the head of Dido must surely be attributed to a Greek artist of the highest genius. The lion of the reverse of course symbolizes the African origin of the Carthaginians. The palm, *ourri* in Greek, is a canting type for Phoenicia, the original Punic homeland. The legend *Am Machanat* is generally thought to mean "of the people of the camp," probably referring to the Punic garrison in Sicily, though it has also been interpreted as the Punic name for Panormus.



Siculo-Punic coinage

Circa 350 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.19 gm). Head of Tanit-Persephone left wearing triple-drop earring and head necklace and crowned with grain, pecten under chin, four dolphins around, border of dots/Horse's head left, palm tree behind, in exergue 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓 (Am Machanāt). Rizzo pl. lxvi, 4 and Kraay-Hirmer 206, same dies. Exquisite style. Extremely fine.

Although the obverse type is borrowed from Syracuse, this die again shows the hand of a wonderfully gifted original artist who has imparted a charm and individuality to his Persephone worthy of the Syracusan series at its best. In a Punic context she may be taken to symbolize fertile Sicily surrounded by the waters of the Mediterranean. The horse of the reverse is the symbol of Punic Libya or perhaps of Tanit herself, since she marked the site of Carthage for the Phoenician colonists with a horse's head buried in the ground (Aen. i. 4411.).



Siculo-Punic coinage

Circa 340-330 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.03 gm). Head of Tanit-Persephone left wearing triple-drop earring and head necklace and crowned with grain, four dolphins around, border of dots/Horse's head left, palm tree behind, in exergue 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓 (Am Machanāt), linear border. Muller 13. About extremely fine.

Though very lovely indeed, this Persephone is not a brilliant creation such as we have seen in the two preceding lots but a technically perfect copy of Euainetos' beloved rendition of Arethusa.



Siculo-Punic coinage

Circa 260 B.C., silver decadrachm, Phoenician standard (38.00 gm). Head of Tanit left wearing droplet earring and crowned with grain/Pegasus flying right, below 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓 (BeARTAt). Jenkins and Lewis pl. xxvii, 2. Kraay-Hirmer 210. Nearly extremely fine.

Until 1957 the Punic inscription was read as *B'RS'*, i.e. "in Bursa" (the citadel of Carthage), so that the Carthaginian decadrachms were thought to have been struck at Carthage. Mildenberg's new reading of the legend ("in the land") removes the only evidence for that belief, and hoards containing decadrachms have been unearthed only in Sicily. Thus despite the thoroughly Carthaginian style there is now every reason to attribute the decadrachms to a Sicilian mint, possibly at Panormus.

ZIUGITANA



Carthage

Circa 255-241 B.C., electrum tridrachm or 1½ shekel, reduced Phoenician standard (10.24 gm). Head of Tanit left wearing triple-drop earring and pendant necklace and crowned with grain/Free horse standing right, pellet between hind legs, above a solar disc flanked by uraeus/cobras, border of dots. Jenkins and Lewis Group Xb, 437. Muller 64. Very fine plus.

The Carthaginian coinage of the last years of the First Punic War shows the economic strain produced by the prolonged conflict. The gold content of this issue fell from 45.49% for Jenkins and Lewis Group Xa to only about 35% for Group Xb, and the related silver issues are so base as to render impossible a reconstruction of the relative values of gold and silver. The solar disc which appears on the reverse of this coin was an Egyptian symbol adopted into Assyrian and Persian as well as Phoenician art. Its presence here lends some credence to the theory that the horse was a solar symbol (see Jenkins and Lewis p. 12); it may also reflect the close relations with Ptolemy II of Egypt, whom Carthage approached for a war loan.

Carthage

201-146 B.C., potin tetradrachm (10.50 gm). Head of Tanit left wearing triple-drop earring and pendant necklace and crowned with grain, linear border/Free horse standing right, palm tree in background, linear border. Muller 103. About very fine with traces of silver.

The Punic coinage of this period clearly reflects the struggle for economic recovery after the Second Punic War. Having lost Spain, its source of silver, Carthage was compelled to debase its coinage. The increasing looseness of style might also be regarded as a symptom of decline, but it should also be viewed in the context of the general aesthetic trend of the second century, for similar freedom is seen at many Greek cities as well. The identification of the denominations and standard are extremely difficult as the monetary system of Carthage at this time is not well understood.



85

Carthage

201-146 B.C., potin 27 mm. (8.16 gm). Head of Tanit left wearing single-drop earring and pendant necklace and crowned with grain, border of dots/Horse with collar standing right and lifting right foreleg, head turned back, linear border. Cf. Muller 235 (bronze and of barbarous style, horse lacks collar). Extremely fine.



86

Carthage

201-146 B.C., bronze 30 mm. (17.53 gm). Head of Persephone left wearing single-drop earring and crowned with grain, linear border/Horse with collar standing right, hindquarters superimposed over palm tree in background, linear border. Muller 147. Very fine plus.



87

Carthage

201-146 B.C., bronze 32 mm. (19.28 gm). Head of Persephone left wearing single-drop earring and crowned with grain, linear border/Free horse without collar standing right, hindquarters superimposed over palm tree in background, in front of. Cf. Muller 150 (9 only). Very fine plus, weak strike.



88

89



Olbia

Coson, king of the Scythians, 42 B.C., gold stater (8.51 gm). $\Lambda\Omega\Sigma\Omega\Lambda$ in exergue, consul walking left between two lictors, border of dots/Eagle with spread wings standing left on dotted exergual line and lifting wreath in right foot, border of dots. SNG Lockett 1087. Rare. Very fine plus.

The obverse type is copied from the denarii of L. Brutus, and this has led some numismatists to attribute the coin to the tyrannicide M. Junius Brutus following Appian (*Bell. Civ. iv. 75*) who says that Brutus struck a number of coins from the legacy of a Thracian dynast by the permission of his widow, a certain Polemocratis. But this theory fails to account for the presence of the name of Coson and thus should probably be rejected. The provenance, Olbian reverse type and rough workmanship of these coins all point toward a Scythian origin.

THRACE

90



Aenus

466/5-464/3 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Persic standard? (16.33 gm). Head of Hermes right wearing petasus ornamented with dotted border and a boss on the crown, hair drawn up behind in plait under petasus/ $\Lambda\Omega\Lambda$, goat standing right, on ground before him a boar's head right, all in shallow incuse square. May 15 (= von Fritze, "Die autonomen Muenzen von Ainos," *Nomisma* IV, 1909, pl. i. 7), this coin. Very rare. Of noble style. Extremely fine.

Aenus, near the mouth of the river Hebrus, possessed the only good harbor on an inhospitable coast and thus controlled the trade to inland Thrace. Its first coinage, introduced shortly before 470 B.C., immediately displayed the pure and dignified style seen here. The issue to which this coin belongs was somewhat larger than preceding issues and is perhaps a result of Cimon's naval activities in Thracian waters.

91



Maroneia

Circa 380 B.C., silver stater, Persic standard? (11.27 gm). Bridled horse leaping left, dragging rein/Grape-vine with four clusters of fruit within linear square surrounded by square border containing $\Theta\Theta\Theta$ -XOP- $\Theta\Theta$ -O and a fly, all in shallow incuse square. West 110. Babelon IV, pl. cccxlii, 9, this coin. Ex Hess-Leu 31 (1966), lot 201 and de Nanteuil collection no. 716. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Maroneia, on the southern coast of Thrace, was famed for its heady wine. It was named after Maron, grandson of Dionysus and Ariadne and a constant companion of Dionysus in his revels who was associated in particular with sweet wine. Maron's father Euanthes, priest of Apollo at Maroneia, is named in the *Odyssey* as the purveyor of the potent wine with which Odysseus drugged Polyphemos. Thus the significance of the reverse type is clear. The horse, the civic badge of Maroneia, is less well understood but may be a symbol of Apollo, to whose priesthood both Maron and his father belonged.

ISLANDS OFF THRACE

92



Thasos

Circa 510-480 B.C., silver stater, Babylonian standard (9.68 gm). Nude ithyphallic satyr running right and carrying gesticulating nymph/Quadrupartite incuse. Svoronos 4b, pl. x, 8. Extremely fine.

The island of Thasos was colonized first by Phoenicians and then by Parians, including the poet Archilochos, in 708 B.C. Though barren as "in ass's backbone, overspread with wild wood," Thasos was noted for its wine, its marble and especially for its fabulous gold mines. Silver, however, had to be imported from the mainland, as were also the Thasian weight standard and the coin type, which was probably inspired by the tribal coinage of the Orescii, Zaelior and others, as well as the staters attributed to Lefeb. It should be noted that the attribution of this familiar series to Thasos is in fact only conjectural (see Price and Wagoner, *Archae Greek Silver Coinage of the Apyat Hoard*, London 1975, p. 36).

Thasos

93

Circa 510-480 B.C., silver stater, Babylonian standard (9.44 gm). Nude ithyphallic satyr running right and carrying gesticulating nymph/Quadripartite incuse. Svoronos 2c, pl. x, 5. Extremely fine.



Thasos

94

Circa 510-480 B.C., silver drachm, Babylonian standard (4.43 gm). Nude ithyphallic satyr running right and carrying gesticulating nymph/Quadripartite incuse. Svoronos 3, pl. x, 6. SNG Lockett 1221. Very fine.



Thasos

95

411-407 B.C., silver drachm, Chian standard (3.75 gm). Nude silenus kneeling facing holding nymph/Mili sail incuse. BMC 32, Boston 857, Pozzi 1119. Very fine.

The coinage of Thasos was suspended around 450 in compliance with the Athenian ban on coining by her allies. When the typical rape scene reappears on Thasian coinage in ripe classical style it is assumed to mark the coinage of the Thasian revolt against Athens, 411-407 B.C.



Thasos

96

Early fourth century B.C., gold hemidrachm (3.95 gm). Bearded head of Dionysus left, crowned with ivy/ΘΑΣΙΩΝ. Herakles in lion skin headdress kneeling right and drawing bow. Κ in front, all in shallow incuse square. Leu 2 (1972), lot 136 and Hess-Leu 45 (1970), lot 107, this coin. Cf. West pl. 4, 30, same obverse die (but Θ for Κ). Extremely rare. *Fleur de coin*.

Thasos was the only city of the Thracian coast to issue gold as part of its regular currency, though the practice probably originated in the emergencies of the Peloponnesian War out of the necessity for paying the Peloponnesian allies and repairing the damage done by Thrasybulus. The weight standard seems to have changed frequently, for this issue West suggests the Chian, in use at Thasos for silver and acceptable to sailors who were familiar with the gold coins of the Asian coast. The new types, which were introduced for both gold and silver around 411, were borrowed from the apotropaic reliefs of Dionysus and Herakles which guarded the city gates (West p. 17, n. 2). The style of the Herakles, both in the sculpture and on coins, suggests a Persian derivation.



97

**Lysimachus**

323-281 B.C., gold stater of 297/6-281 B.C. or later, Attic standard (8.50 gm). Diademed head of the deified Alexander right with horn of Ammon/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena in crested helmet seated left on throne, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns the royal name, spear and shield propped against throne, ♀ in inner left field, ♂ under throne. SNG Copenhagen 1084, same obverse die. Muller 512. Extremely fine.

A close companion of Alexander the Great, Lysimachus was awarded the regency of Thrace after the conqueror's death. In 306 he assumed the royal title and began to issue money in his own name; in 297/6 he instituted a type of his own, though it clearly emphasized his connection with Alexander by displaying the first numismatic portrait of Alexander with the horn of Zeus Ammon, his alleged divine father. Most of Lysimachus' career was spent in warfare with the other successors. He eventually emerged as the most powerful of these, only to fall in battle to Seleucus in 281.

98

**Lysimachus**

323-281 B.C., gold stater of 89-72 B.C., Attic standard (8.21 gm). Autonomous issue of Istrus. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right with horn of Ammon, features of Ariarathes/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena in crested helmet seated left on throne, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns the royal name, spear and shield propped against throne, ΔΙ in inner left field, ΙΣ on throne, ornamental trident in exergue. Pick pl. ii, 7. SNG Copenhagen 1094 and Grose 4481, same dies. Muller 285 (Istria). Very rare. Extremely fine.

Istrus, a Milesian colony and a key port in the Danube trade, issued an abundant silver coinage in the fourth century B.C. (see lot 103), but in the first century elected to conform to an internationally recognized standard for its gold currency and thus issued imitations of Lysimachus gold staters, substituting for the features of Alexander a portrait of Ariarathes, son of Mithradates VI of Pontus.

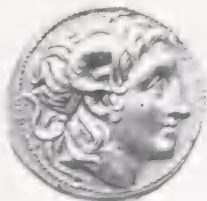
99

**Lysimachus**

323-281 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 297/6-282/1 B.C., Attic standard (16.94 gm). Alexandria Troas mint. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right with horn of Ammon, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena in crested helmet seated left on throne, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns the royal name, spear and shield propped against throne, in inner left field Π, Μ in exergue. Thompson 157. Nearly extremely fine with high relief.

In 301 Lysimachus crossed over into Asia and with the collaboration of Seleucus broke the power of Antigonus the One-eyed, who died in the battle of Ipsus. Thus Lysimachus came into control of half Antigonus' former dominions. In 297 with the death of Cassander he initiated his new coinage, and about the same time he opened a mint at Antigoneia, now renamed Alexandria Troas, which produced a steady stream of coinage down to 281.

100

**Lysimachus**

323-281 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 288/7-282/1 B.C., Attic standard (17.24 gm). Amphipolis mint. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right with horn of Ammon, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena in crested helmet seated left on throne, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns the royal name, spear and shield propped against throne, in inner left field a caduceus, in outer right field a fly. Thompson 190. Extremely fine.

In 288 Lysimachus made common cause with Ptolemy, Seleucus and Pyrrhus against Demetrius the Besieger and drove him from Macedon. Pyrrhus and Lysimachus vied for the throne until 286, when Pyrrhus was expelled and Lysimachus emerged the secure possessor of Macedon. From the time of its capture Amphipolis became Lysimachus' chief mint.

323-281 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 287/6-282/1 B.C., Attic standard (17.08 gm). Smyrna mint. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right with horn of Ammon, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena in crested helmet seated left on throne, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns the royal name, spear and shield propped against throne, in outer left field Φ, in inner left field a female head right in turreted crown. Thompson 237, same obverse die. Very fine plus.

Late in 287 Demetrius invaded Ionia, and a general disorder seems to have erupted. Lysimachus reoccupied the territory the following year but seems to have discontinued coining there except for an isolated issue at Smyrna struck from a single tetradrachm obverse die and a shared die for staters and drachms. Thompson suggests that this issue was Lysimachus' contribution to the rehabilitation of Smyrna after the wars.



Lysimachus

102

323-281 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.55 gm). Uncertain Asian mint. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right with horn of Ammon, under neck in small letters ΜΗΝΟΑ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena in crested helmet seated left on throne, holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns the royal name, in inner left field ΣΩΣΙΟ or ΣΩΣΙΘ [very worn] and on throne Φ. Muller 564 (obverse not described). Extremely rare. Fine.

This coin is virtually unpublished but appears to be lifetime.



MOESIA INFERIOR

Istrus

103

Fourth century B.C., silver drachm, reduced Persic or Phoenician standard? (5.02 gm). Two young male heads facing, side by side, the right one inverted/ΙΣΤΡΗ, sea eagle standing left on dolphin to left, under eagle's tail Δ, under dolphin Χ. Pick 432. SNG Copenhagen 196. SNG Fitzwilliam 1550. Very fine.

This intriguing obverse type may be a representation of the Dioscuri, who were popular deities around the Black Sea. The weight is the same as that used at Sinope, and the reverse type is also very similar, but it is not certain which city imitated the other.



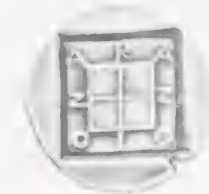
MACEDON

Acanthus

104

Shortly before 424 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.76 gm). Lion right attacking bull kneeling left, above ΔΗ, grape vine in exergue, border of dots/ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ in shallow incuse square border surrounding quadripartite linear square with granulated centers; deeper incuse square around far outside. Desneux 114, same obverse die. Very fine.

A colony of Andros located on the isthmus of Athos near Xerxes' canal. Acanthus became a tributary of Athens and thus struck its tetradrachms on the Attic-Luboic standard. In 424 the city went over to the Spartan general Brasidas, at the same time abandoning the Attic standard for the Phoenician. Since Desneux 116 is the first coin to be struck on the new weight, the present specimen can be dated to very shortly before the revolt. Discussing this die Desneux emphasizes the virtuosity of engraving which can suggest volumes through the art of superimposition of relatively flat planes: "Dans ce coin magnifique, d'un art si raffiné, manque l'accent d'énergie sauvage qui éclate dans les beaux groupes archaïques." (p. 91)





Acanthus

Circa 424-380 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Phoenician standard (14.40 gm). Lion right attacking bull kneeling left, branch [or flying bird?] above, in exergue A A F Ξ I, border of dots/ A K A - N Θ IO - N in shallow incuse square border around quadripartite linear square with raised, granulated centers. Unpublished, but reverse die is Desneux R131. Nearly extremely fine, obverse die break.



Amphipolis

Circa 390 B.C., silver oboi, Phoenician standard (0.41 gm). Head of Apollo right wearing taenia, border of dots/A - M - Φ - I arranged clockwise around dolphin leaping right in corners of shallow incuse square with linear square border. BMC 10. Very fine.

Amphipolis was an Athenian colony which nevertheless defected to Brasidas in 424 B.C., producing an atmosphere of hysteria in Athens which led to the banishment of Thucydides, who had served as naval commander in the north at the time of the Spartan campaign. Amphipolis' liberation was the occasion of its first coinage.



Ichnae

After 490 B.C., silver octodrachm, Phoenician standard (29.13 gm). Φ - X - N A I - [O N], bearded herdsman walking left between two bulls, each with dotted collar, the farther with his head raised, the herdsman holding him closely by a chain, dotted exergual line and border/Wheel of four spokes in shallow incuse square. Asyut 41, this coin. Gaebler pl. xiv, 7 (=Boston 589). Extremely rare. Very fine - one of the best examples known.

Ichnae was the capital city of the Macedonian tribe of the same name, located near the mouth of the river Hebrus. The Ichnae, like other Macedonian tribes, found it attractive to export the silver from their rich local mines in exchange for luxury products; to this end they struck unusually heavy silver coins with types depicting local occupations. These octodrachms have been found in hoards in all the crafts centers of the ancient world - Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia and even Persia. Raymond, incidentally, prefers to regard this denomination as a tristater on the Persic (Thracio-Macedonian) standard (see *Macedonian Royal Coinage to 413 B.C.*, NNM 126, p. 23).



Neapolis

Circa 500-480 B.C., silver stater, Babylonian standard (9.79 gm). Gorgoneion with protruded tongue/Mill sail incuse. Gaebler pl. xvi, 23. Very fine.

Neapolis, probably a Thasian colony, lay at the foot of Mt. Pangaeum opposite Thasos and controlled the main road into Thrace. In his exile from Athens Peisistratus was known to have campaigned in the Strymonian region with Eretrian supporters. It is thus possible that the type of the gorgoneion was copied from either Athenian Wappenmuenzen or the earliest Eretrian coinage.

Circa 383-371 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Phoenician standard (13.95 gm). Laureate head of Apollo left/[X A]—AKIA—FΩN, cithara of seven strings, on right arm a strap decorated with cross-hatching, above, between the uprights, a tripod. Robinson 75 (A49/P68), same dies. Very fine plus.

The Chalcidian League, originally founded around 433 B.C., was enlarged and reconfirmed in 392, and a mint was opened on the island of Olynthus to strike coins honoring the league's patron, Apollo. This tetradrachm dates from the time of the Spartan invasion (382-379 B.C.), a period of intense activity at the mint, inspired by the need to purchase foodstuffs from abroad since the Spartan invaders had ravaged the local agriculture.



Olynthus

110

Circa 355-352 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Phoenician standard (14.20 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right/[X A—V—KIA—FΩN, cithara of six strings with zigzag design across top of uprights, on right arm a strap with zigzag design, in exergue FIII APIC TΩN [OΣ]. Robinson 134 (A82/P112), same dies. About extremely fine.

The practice of inscribing the name of the responsible magistrate on the Chalcidian coinage arose shortly before Olynthus surrendered to Sparta in 379 B.C. and seems to have been intended as a guarantee against currency manipulation during the crisis. The magistracy of Ariston dates from the Chalcidians' anti-Athenian alliance with Philip of Macedon and represents another period of intense activity at the mint.



KINGS OF MACEDON

Alexander I

111

498-454 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Phoenician standard (13.07 gm). Nude horseman in kausia riding left, holding two spears, dotted exergual line and border/Goat's head left in shallow incuse square with linear border. Gaebler pl. xxviii, 18. Rare. Fine.

Alexander's coinage began in 480 B.C. with his conquest of the Bisaltae and their silver mines, and his types are derived from the tribal coinage, but with much refinement. It has been customary to date the issues with the mounted horseman before those with the standing spearman on the basis of the relatively rude style of the first and the finesse of the second (see, e.g., Raymond, *op. cit.*). But in their new publication on the Asyut hoard Price and Waggoner argue that the hoard contents raise the likelihood that the mounted horseman type is later, circa 475-454 B.C., despite the stylistic development; they suggest that a degeneration in style could have resulted from replacing imported engravers with native craftsmen. The young horseman may perhaps represent Perdicas I, founder of the dynasty; while the goat reverse is a pun on Aegae, the royal capital.



Archelaus I

112

413-399 B.C., silver stater, Persic standard (10.60 gm). Young male head right wearing taenia, border of dots/APXE—AA [O], horse walking right with trailing rein, all in shallow incuse square with linear square border. Gaebler pl. xxix, 11. Very fine.

Archelaus I founded a new capital at Pella and greatly stimulated the process of Hellenization in Macedon. The reason for his switch from the Phoenician to the Persic standard, following the example of Abdera, is unknown; but it probably indicates a reorganization of trade connections. It has been noted that Archelaus' tetradrachms with the mounted horse obverse are struck in pure silver, while those with the riderless horse on the reverse are of a debased metal. Possibly the purer coinage was intended for external trade, while the debased issues were an approach to token currency for home circulation; perhaps they were only meant to be passed off on the more backward rural tribes.

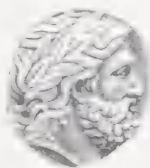




Philip II

359-336 B.C., posthumous gold stater of 324 B.C., Attic standard (8.51 gm). Lampsacus mint. Laureate head of Apollo right/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in exergue, biga charging right driven by female charioteer holding goad, under horses a facing head and ⲡ [off flan in this specimen]. SNG Berry 96, same obverse die. Muller 205 (Pherae). Extremely fine.

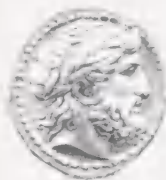
After 356 B.C., when he seized the Pangaean gold mines, Philip issued such quantities of gold staters as to drive down the value of gold in relation to silver (from 12:1 to 10:1). It is likely that this coinage did not actually begin until after 348 B.C., when Philip captured Olynthus and forced the Chalcidian League into an alliance. He seems to have appropriated the league's coin type, Apollo, for his own staters. This specimen was struck by Alexander in his father's name.



Philip II

359-336 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Phoenician standard (14.38 gm). Pella mint. Laureate head of Zeus right/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, bearded Macedonian horseman riding right wearing kausia and chlamys and raising right hand, under horse's raised foreleg a thunderbolt, under its belly ⲡ and wreath. Muller 22. Scarce variety. Nearly extremely fine.

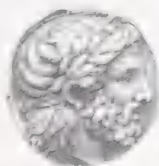
Philip's motive in reducing the weight of his silver coinage was to preserve the customary European Greek exchange rate of 24 silver drachms for one gold stater after he had driven down the price of gold. He accomplished his end by abandoning the Persian standard of his immediate predecessors and adopting the Phoenician standard of the Chalcidian League, which constituted at the same time a return to the practice of the dynastic founder. The horseman in the kausia may also be an intentional allusion to the coinage of Alexander I.



Philip II

359-336 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Phoenician standard (14.43 gm). Pella mint. Laureate head of Zeus right/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, young nude horseman riding right holding palm, under horse a thunderbolt, in exergue a small N. Muller 11. Extremely fine.

The use of Olympian Zeus as an obverse type constitutes an appeal to Pan-Hellenism and is at the same time an agonistic reference, reminding Philip's subjects of the games he celebrated at Dium in honor of Olympian Zeus as well as his own prestigious Olympic victory, which Plutarch says he recorded on his coinage (*Alex.* iv). The young horseman with the palm of victory has a similar symbolism.



Philip II

359-336 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Phoenician standard (14.35 gm). Pella mint. Laureate head of Zeus right/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, young nude horseman riding right holding palm, under horse a thunderbolt. Muller 5. Pozzi 848. Very fine plus.

336-323 B.C., gold distater, Attic standard (17.17 gm). Amphipolis mint. Head of Athena right wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with coiled serpent/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Nike standing left holding wreath and naval standard, trident symbol in left field. SNG Berry 140, same obverse die, Muller 104. Very fine.

Athena appears on Alexander's gold as the patroness of Hellenism in its confrontation with the Orient. The Nike of the reverse, apart from her obvious symbolism, may be a copy of the gold Nikai at Athens which commemorated the battle of Salamis, the great turning point in an earlier stage of that same confrontation. These had to be melted for bullion during the crisis of the Peloponnesian War, and their restoration was celebrated at the Panathenaic Festival of 336 B.C., where Alexander was also honored (see C. Seltman, *Greek Coins*, London 1960, p. 204f.).



Alexander III

118

336-323 B.C., posthumous(?) gold stater, Attic standard (8.49 gm). Odessus mint(?). Head of Athena right with flowing hair, wearing necklace, droplet earring and triple-crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with coiled serpent/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Nike standing left holding wreath and naval standard, in left field Δ, in right field Θ. Unpublished, but cf. NFA 1 (1975), lot 90, same obverse die. Superb.

Uncertain attribution based on Newell's arrangement of the trays of the American Numismatic Society as communicated by Nancy Waggoner to the Santa Barbara Museum. Gold staters of Alexander and Lysimachus were the earliest coinage of this Black Sea port.



Alexander III

119

336-323 B.C., posthumous gold stater struck under the early Seleucid empire, Attic standard (8.49 gm). Eastern mint. Head of Athena right with thick, curly hair, wearing necklace and droplet earring and triple-crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with coiled serpent/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Nike standing left holding wreath and palm branch, in left field ΑΥ. Unpublished. Superb.

Doubtful attribution, based on provenance and style. The bold, rather graceless head resembles the style of Ecbatana (Seleucus I, FSM pl. xxxiii, 7) and Susa (Antiochus I, FSM pl. xxvi, 14). The unusual treatment of the hair has its closest parallels for staters on lifetime and early posthumous gold from Tarsus (cf. F. T. Newell, *Tarsus under Alexander*, pl. iii, 16-19 and *The Coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes*, pl. iv, 18) but is even closer to the work on a drachm of Seleucus II from Seleucia-on-the-Tigris (WSM pl. i, 21). The earliest stater in Newell showing a palm instead of a naval standard is of Antiochus II (WSM pl. xlix, 1).



Alexander III

120

336-323 B.C., lifetime or early posthumous silver drachm struck after 334 B.C., Attic standard (4.20 gm). Uncertain Asian mint. Head of Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus, nude to waist, seated left holding eagle and sceptre, spear point in right field, K under throne, border of dots. Unpublished, but cf. SNG Berry 233 (Colophon) and 244 (Magnesia). Superb.

While Alexander's gold coinage bears consciously Hellenic types, for his silver he seems to have preferred types that would lend themselves to cultural syncretism. Thus Herakles is easily identified with the Phoenician Melqarth, while Zeus in this pose invites his assimilation to Baal of Tarsus and related Asian Baals and Bels.



121



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., silver drachm of 323 B.C., Attic standard (3.24 gm). Sardes mint. Head of Herakles right in lion skin headdress/ΑΛΙΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left holding eagle and sceptre, in left field Σ and bee. SNG Berry 260. M. Thompson and A. R. Bellinger, "Greek Coins in the Yale Collection IV. A hoard of Alexander drachms," *Yale Classical Studies* XIV, 1955, p. 27, no. 9. *Fleur de coin*.

122



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., early posthumous silver tetradrachm struck by Seleucus I circa 320 B.C. or later. Attic standard (16.92 gm). Babylon mint. Head of Herakles right wearing lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left holding eagle and sceptre, in left field a facing radiate head, under throne ΚΤ, border of dots. Muller 1542. Cf. SNG Copenhagen 1083 (Philip III), same obverse die. Extremely fine.

Seleucus obtained control of Babylon in the second partition of Alexander's empire following the death of Perdiccas in 321 B.C. Acting at first as satrap for the Macedonian house he followed the example of the Persian satraps Stamenes and Archon, striking Alexandrine-type coins in the names of Alexander and Philip III from this mint. The coinage probably ceased when he moved his capital to the newly-founded Seleucia in 311 or 306 B.C.

123



Philip III Arrhidaeus

323-316 B.C., gold stater of circa 323-320 B.C., Attic standard (8.52 gm). Babylon mint. Head of Athena right wearing necklace and triple-crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with coiled serpent/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Nike standing left holding wreath and naval standard, in left field Σ . SNG Copenhagen 1069, same obverse die. Muller 96. Cf. Boston 660 (Alexander), same obverse die. Extremely fine.

This belongs to a die-linked issue in the names of both Philip and Alexander struck by either Arrhidaeus or his Persian satraps in Babylon.

124



Philip III Arrhidaeus

323-316 B.C., silver drachm of circa 319 B.C., Attic standard (4.25 gm). Sardes mint. Head of Herakles right in lion skin headdress/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left holding eagle and sceptre, race torch in left field. Σ in exergue. Cf. SNG Berry 266. *Fleur de coin*.

Found together with lot 121.

Demetrius Poliorcetes

306-283 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 300-295 B.C., Attic standard (16.85 gm), Salamis mint. Nike standing left on prow and blowing trumpet, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, nude Poseidon standing left brandishing trident, chlamys draped over extended left arm, in left field a double-bladed axe, Π between legs, border of dots. Newell 23, pl. ii, 19, this coin. Ex Locker-Lampson collection no. 166. Very fine.

The son of Antigonus the One-eyed spent most of his career trying to carve out a kingdom for himself anywhere on dry land and was not acclaimed king of Macedon until late 294 or 293 B.C. His early coin types refer to his brilliant naval campaigns, and his movements can be followed through his succession of mints. His seizure of Ptolemy's prized Cyprus in 306 was the occasion for Antigonus' conferring the royal title on his son. Demetrius' only mint on the island was Salamis, which under Ptolemy had issued Alexandrine types in the names of Alexander and Philip right down to its capture by Demetrius, as is shown by the continuity of certain magisterial symbols into the new regime. Demetrius' Cypriot coinage ended when Ptolemy recaptured the island in 294/3 B.C.

Demetrius Poliorcetes

306-283 B.C., silver drachm of circa 298-295 B.C., Attic standard (4.20 gm), Tarsus mint. Nike standing left on prow and blowing trumpet, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, nude Poseidon standing left brandishing trident, chlamys draped over extended left arm, Λ in left field, Θ in right, border of dots. Newell 44, pl. iv, 14. Fine plus.

In 299 Demetrius allied with Seleucus, who married his daughter Stratonice, and then by mutual consent Demetrius invaded Cilicia, expelling Cassander's brother Pleistarchus. He held the region only until 294, when Seleucus seized it and an invitation to intervene in Macedonia distracted Demetrius from the attempt to recover his fortunes there. Demetrius' Cilician coinage, all struck at Tarsus, is very similar in style to his Salamis issues but adds to the tetradrachm a large emission of smaller denominations including both drachms and hemidrachms.

Demetrius Poliorcetes

306-283 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 289-autumn 288 B.C., Attic standard (16.98 gm), Pella mint. Idealized head of Demetrius right, diademed and with bull's horn, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, nude Poseidon standing left, resting right foot on rock and holding trident, ⋈ in outer left field, Π in outer right. Newell 90, pl. viii, 11, same obverse die. Very fine plus.

Around 292/1 the Pella mint introduced a new type bearing Demetrius' portrait—a daring innovation for European coinage, which had not even produced a lifetime portrait of the mighty Alexander. According to Roman historians, this act deeply offended Demetrius' subjects and led to his downfall. The portrait was originally both human and realistic, but on successive dies it was transformed into the divine monarch typical of so many Hellenistic portrait series—perpetually young, handsome and aloof. The reverse type with its gaze toward the distant horizon beautifully expresses Demetrius' ambitions: the naval hero, now with a foothold on dry land, looks for new worlds to conquer. This Poseidon is believed to be a copy of some famous statue, possibly the Poseidon on the isthmus of Corinth.

Demetrius Poliorcetes

306-283 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 289-autumn 288 B.C., Attic standard (17.00 gm), Amphipolis mint. Idealized head of Demetrius right, diademed and with bull's horn, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, nude Poseidon standing left, resting right foot on rock and holding trident, ⋈ in outer left field, ⋈ in outer right. Newell 124, pl. xiii, 6, same obverse die. Very fine.





Perseus

179-168 B.C., silver tetradrachm, reduced Attic standard (15.38 gm). Diademed head of Perseus right/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΥΣ, eagle standing right on thunderbolt, ♂ above, ⬆ in right field, ⬆ between legs, all within oak wreath, plow in exergue. SNG Fitzwilliam 2332, same reverse die. Not in A. Mammoth, "Die Silbermünzen des makedonischen Königs Perseus," *Zeitschrift fuer Numismatik* 1928, but cf. p. 25, 21b, 3. Extremely fine.

This last Macedonian king acceded to the throne with the curse of his father, for he had persuaded him to put to death his younger son Demetrius by means of forged treasonous letters. Demetrius was preferred over Perseus by the Roman Senate, and his betrayal, followed by the additional provocation of Perseus' open preparations for war, made hostilities with Rome inevitable. Perseus fared surprisingly well until he lost the support of Pergamum and his Gaulish mercenaries through niggardliness. On his defeat by L. Aemilius Paullus Perseus was deprived of his kingdom but treated honorably; eventually he committed suicide by voluntary starvation.



Macedon under Rome

First Republic, 158-146 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.63 gm). Amphipolis mint. Draped bust of Artemis Tauropolos right wearing stephane, bow and quiver over far shoulder, surrounded by circular border of dots in center of Macedonian shield with border pattern of pellets, stars and crescents/ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ above and below horizontal club, ♂ above, ♂ and ♂ below, all within oak wreath, in outer left field a thunderbolt. BMC 3. Extremely fine.

After the Roman defeat of Perseus at Pydna in 168 B.C., the Senate ordered Macedon partitioned into four republics with their respective capitals at Amphipolis, Thessalonica, Pella and Pelagonia. The tribute required by Rome was only half that demanded by the Macedonian kings, and the great mines of Macedon were closed, perhaps to prevent their unscrupulous exploitation by Roman interests. But after an interval of ten years the Senate conceded the right of coinage to these republics.

THESSALY



Larissa

Circa 350 B.C., silver didrachm, Aeginetic standard (12.18 gm). Head of the nymph Larissa three quarters left, wearing solid necklace and ampyx, hair flowing freely, border of dots/ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ - ΑΙΩΝ, bridled horse trotting right. Herrmann pl. v, 2. Benson 474 (= Montagu collection, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 23-28 March 1896, lot 304), same dies. Hirsch XIII (1905), lot 1318, same obverse die. Very rare variant. Superb with die break under ampyx.

Larissa was the chief city of Thessaly, a region famous for its horses and thus especially devoted to Poseidon, the patron of horses. According to legend Poseidon brought forth the horse from solid rock with a blow of his trident, at the same time liberating the fountain Larissa, whose nymph became his wife. Thus the horse is Larissa's symbol, and in some variations of the legend the nymph actually assumes equine form. She is depicted on the coinage of Larissa in a strikingly faithful copy of Cimon's famed Arethusa; the success of this adaptation may be credited in large measure to the fact that both ladies were water spirits so that Cimon's lovely floating hair could be preserved with meaning here.



Larissa

Circa 350 B.C., silver didrachm, Aeginetic standard (12.15 gm). Head of the nymph Larissa three quarters left, wearing solid necklace and ampyx, hair flowing freely, border of dots/ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ - ΑΙΩΝ, bridled horse trotting right. Herrmann pl. v, 2. Jameson 1902. Very fine, reverse slightly double struck.

Anactorium

Circa 350-300 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.30 gm). Pegasus with straight wing flying left, Δ below/Head of Athena left wearing bead necklace and Corinthian helmet, Δ and cithara behind. BMC 18. Fine/Very fine plus.

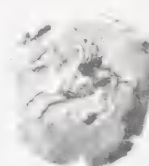
Anactorium, a colony founded by Corinth, may have had the Corinthian type imposed on it by the mother city, but the other coastal cities of Acarnania, with the exception of Leucas, appear to have imitated the type voluntarily.



Leucas

Circa 430-400 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.41 gm). Pegasus with curled wing flying left, Δ below/Head of Athena left wearing Corinthian helmet, eye of Horus over Δ behind, all in shallow incuse square. Hirsch XXVI (1910), lot 518. Very rare variety of beautiful style. Very fine with bent flan.

Leucas, now an island, was in ancient times a peninsula covered with white calcareous hills (whence the name, derived from the Greek for 'white') and the site of a famous lovers' leap, where among others Sappho was supposed to have died for love of Phaon. It was colonized before 625 by Corinthians led by Cyselus. Like Anactorium it may have been compelled to adopt the Corinthian types which other members of the Acarnanian League then freely imitated from these two cities.



AETOLIA

Aetolian League

Circa 279-168 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 250 B.C., Attic standard (16.64 gm). Head of beardless Herakles right in lion skin headdress/ΑΤΤΩΛΩΝ, Aetolia, wearing kausia and short chiton, seated right on pile of Gaulish and Macedonian shields, holding spear in right hand and sword in left, carynx (Gaulish trumpet) beneath her feet, in right field Δ over Σ H. Weber 5121, de Luynes 1950 and de Nanteuil 877, same dies, Grose 5401, same obverse die. Rare. Nearly extremely fine.

The reverse type has long been recognized as a representation of the statue erected by the Aetolians at Delphi commemorating their victory over Gaulish invaders in 279 B.C. (Pausanias x. 18. 7). The league placed the statue on the reverse of both its gold and silver coinage, while the obverse designs were borrowed from the coinage of Alexander the Great.



LOCRIS

Locri Opuntii

Circa 369-338 B.C., silver didrachm, Aegnetic standard (12.25 gm). Head of Persephone left wearing bead necklace, triple-drop earring and crown of reeds/ΟΙΟΝΤΙΣΩΝ, Ajax, son of Oileus, standing right, nude but armed with helmet, sword and shield viewed from inside and ornamented with Pegasus flying right, above the thick dotted exergual line two diagonals. SNG Copenhagen 43 and Benson 500, same dies. Rare. Extremely fine, reverse double struck.

Opus in Locris began placing its name on coinage sometime after the treaty of Antalcidas (387 B.C.) which declared all cities of mainland Greece to be autonomous. The obverse type is so closely copied from the Arethusa of Euainetos' decadrachms that some numismatists (e.g. Head) have argued that the dies must have been cut at Syracuse. The reverse is also inspired by the Syracusan type featuring Leucaspis (see lot 67) but represents the Homeric hero Ajax the lesser, son of the Locrian king Oileus and later worshipped as the national hero of the Opuntian Locrians.



137



Athens

Circa 500/490-485/480 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.10 gm). Head of Athena right wearing round earring and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with a single spiral and top of neckpiece, hair represented by parallel lines ending in dots/AΘI; owl standing right, olive sprig behind, all in shallow incuse square. Seltman Group Gii, 215 (A147/P170), this coin Asyut Group IV. Ex Gillet collection and Feuadent sale, May 1910 (Durufle collection), lot 399. Superb.

The Asyut hoard has confirmed Kraay's rearrangement of Seltman's chronology ("The archaic owls of Athens," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1956, pp. 43-68), so that the familiar Athena/owl series must now be regarded as beginning around 510 B.C., being occasioned perhaps by the expulsion of the tyrants and the inauguration of the democracy. The entire prolific coinage of 'unwreathed' owls was accomplished in a mere thirty years or less; the wreathed type was introduced about 479 B.C. This veritable orgy of coining is to be explained by the ample supply of silver from Laurium and perhaps the two wartime emergencies, which probably also help to explain the often careless workmanship in certain groups of this series.

138



Athens

Circa 500/490-485/480 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.08 gm). Head of Athena right wearing round earring and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with a single spiral at top of neckpiece, waved hair/AΘI; owl standing right, olive sprig behind, all in incuse square. Seltman Group Gi (cf. 209). Asyut Group IV. Very fine.

139



Athens

Circa 500/490-485/480 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.99 gm). Head of Athena right wearing round earring and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with a single spiral at top of neckpiece, hair represented by parallel lines ending in dots/AΘE; owl standing right, olive sprig behind, all in shallow incuse square. Seltman Group Gi (cf. P127). Asyut Group IV. About very fine, obverse off center.

140



Athen

Circa 500/490-485/480 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.88 gm). Head of Athena right wearing round earring and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with a single spiral at top of neckpiece, hair represented by parallel lines ending in dots/AΘI; owl standing right, olive sprig behind, all in shallow incuse square. Seltman Group M. Asyut Group IV. About very fine with weak obverse strike.

Circa 454-449 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.86 gm). Head of Athena right wearing round earring and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with spiral palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΛ, owl standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in shallow incuse square. Starr Group V. Very fine plus with slight obverse nick.

Starr suggests that the issue he classes as Group V may represent the first attempt to deal with the mass of varied coinage brought in when the treasury of the Delian League was transferred to Athens in 454 B.C.



Athens

142

Circa 454-449 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (3.94 gm). Head of Athena right wearing bead necklace, round earring and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with three olive leaves/ΑΘΛ, owl standing right, olive sprig behind, all in shallow incuse square. Starr Group V, pl. xxi, 213. Very fine.

A drachm of the same issue as the preceding lot.



Athens

143

After 449 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.12 gm). Head of Athena right wearing bead necklace, round earring and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with spiral palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΛ, owl standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in shallow incuse square. Starr pl. xxii, 7. Extremely fine.

The Currency Decree of 449 B.C. closed the local mints of Delian League members and required them to send their bullion to Athens for coining (F. S. G. Robinson, "The Athenian Currency Decree and the coinages of the allies," *Hesperia* Suppl. viii, 1949, pp. 324-40). As a result the production of the Athenian mint became so vast that the tetradrachms underwent a certain degree of standardization and simplification, and modern numismatics has not yet succeeded in subdividing this part of the series.



Athens

144

229-197 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.65 gm). Head of Athena right in crested Athenian helmet ornamented with palmette and Pegasus flying right, border of dots/ΑΘΛ, owl standing right on fallen amphora, in left field ⌘ over rudder, ⌘ in right field, all within olive wreath. Thompson 26b, same dies. Very fine plus.

The New Style Athenian coinage, inaugurated around 229 B.C. after little minting in the Macedonian period, is supposed to have copied its obverse from the head of Phidias' colossal statue of Athena in the Parthenon.





Athens

124/3 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.56 gm). Head of Athena right in crested Athenian helmet adorned with palmette and Pegasus flying right, border of dots/A-ΘΕ, owl standing right on fallen amphora, dolphin and trident symbol in right field, across both fields ΕΦ-ΝΟ/ΚΑΙΗΣ/ΑΡΜΟ/ΕΦ/ΝΟΣ, Η on amphora, ΑΡ in exergue, all within olive wreath. Thompson 1087a. Cf. pl. 120, 1087b and 1087d, same obverse die. Nearly extremely fine.

The names of magistrates which appear so prominently on the New Style coinage of Athens do not seem to have served as a guarantee against malfeasance by mint workers. Instead they have been interpreted as indicating that the mint magistracies were *liturgical* offices, that is, public services fulfilled at the officeholder's own expense. While other liturgical services were repaid in the form of public honors such as the erection of an inscribed tablet naming the benefactor, the coins themselves commemorated the public spirit of the annual mint magistrates and carried their names with honor even into other cities. This system of monetary liturgies may have spread into other cities in the late Hellenistic era and can be suspected wherever the magistrates' names are conspicuously spelled out in full.

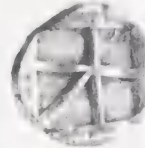
AEGINA



Aegina

Circa 479-458 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (12.30 gm). Sea turtle with three scallops on upper edge of carapace and T-shaped pattern of dots on back/Square incuse divided into five sections. Milbank pl. i, 14. Boston 1117. Very fine.

Aegina produced the first coinage of European Greece, probably in the middle of the sixth century B.C. using silver from the island of Siphnos. The present type (1-turtle with skew reverse) was terminated in 458 B.C. by the Athenian capture of Aegina and was thought by Brown to have begun about 490 (W. L. Brown, "Pheidon's alleged Aeginetan coinage," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1950, p. 185). But his argument depended upon the association in a hoard of early skews with a wreathed Athenian tetradrachm (which he dated after 490 rather than after 479) and upon hoards such as the Zagazig which have also been downdated. The evidence of the Assyut hoard confirms that the starting date is more likely after 480 B.C. (see Price and Waggoner, *op. cit.*, pp. 72-76).



Aegina

Circa 479-458 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (12.30 gm). Sea turtle with three scallops on upper edge of carapace and T-shaped pattern of dots on back/Square incuse divided into five sections. Milbank pl. i, 15. Very fine.



Aegina

Late fourth to third century B.C., silver stater, Aeginetan standard (12.01 gm). Land tortoise/Square incuse divided into five compartments, the three quadrangular ones containing respectively Α-Ι and a dolphin upwards. Rare variety, apparently unpublished. Very fine plus and overstruck.

It has been suggested that the change from a sea turtle to a land tortoise was occasioned by or perhaps even dictated by Athens' elimination of Aeginetan sea power after 457 B.C. The present coinage, however, dates from the restoration of the expelled Aeginetans to their homes in 404 B.C. after the Peloponnesian War.

Aegina

Late fourth to third century B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetan standard (5.56 gm). Land tortoise/Incuse square divided into five compartments, the three quadrangular ones containing respectively a dolphin upwards, A and ITI. SNG Copenhagen 525 and SNG Fitzwilliam 3295, same obverse die? Weber 3634, Jameson 1201, Very fine.



149

Aegina

Late fourth to third century B.C., silver triobol, Aeginetan standard (2.67 gm). Land tortoise/Incuse square divided into five compartments, in one of which two pellets. BMC 171, SNG Fitzwilliam 3297, Very fine.



150

CORINTHIA

Corinth

Circa 520 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.45 gm). Bridled Pegasus with curled wing flying left, koppa below/Swastika incuse. Ravel 77, same dies. Ex Muenzen und Medaillen 47 (1972), lot 468. Magnificent archaic style. Superb.

Corinth was an ancient city dating back at least to Homeric times, when it was called Ephura. Its location on the isthmus allowed it to dominate commerce to the west, and its plentiful coinage not only circulated in Magna Graecia but influenced the development of local currencies there. The types of the Corinthian coinage are derived from the myth of Bellerophon, who tamed the winged horse Pegasus, born of the beheaded Medusa, on the Acrocorinth and then flew off to slay the Chimaera.



151

Corinth

414-387 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.49 gm). Pegasus with straight wing flying left, koppa below/Head of Athena right in Corinthian helmet, circle of dolphins around. Ravel 819, same dies. Scarce type. Very fine plus.

Athena appeared to Bellerophon in a dream and gave him the golden bridle with which he tamed Pegasus. Thus she was worshipped at Corinth as Athena Chalinitis, the Bridler, and her cultus had some connection with Poseidon and the sea. Pegasus was also associated with Poseidon, for the sea god had had intercourse with Medusa in the form of a horse (or a bird) and thus was the father of Pegasus. The Greeks derived his name from πρυαί ('fountains') because he was believed to have made his appearance near the sources of the sea. Furthermore he could open fresh water springs with a blow of his hoof. These watery associations probably account for the large number of adjunct symbols of marine character found on Corinthian staters, such as the dolphins on this specimen.



152



Olympia

Circa 452-432 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (11.44 gm). Eagle flying right with serpent in beak and claw, gorgoneion countermark in upper right field/F-A-A-Ξ in the corners, Nike seated left on square cippus, extending right arm to rest hand on lion's head fountain. C. Seltman, "The Katoche hoard of Fleain coins," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1951, pp. 40-55, pl. v, 80d, this coin, Seltman 80 (As/βx) and Pozzi 1828, same dies. Rare. Fine.

The temple of Zeus at Olympia, chief sanctuary of the father of gods and men, operated a mint which seems to have issued its staters in connection with the great Olympic festival, possibly even as souvenirs rather than currency. This is suggested by the constant striving for novelty in the presentation of the cult types and by the frequent occurrence of countermarks, which signify a weighing out of the bullion and may imply that no civic government backed these staters. The eagle is a symbol of Zeus, while the Nike naturally represents victory in the Olympic games. This seated Nike is an engraving of considerable artistic merit, worthy of comparison with the sculptures of its period according to Seltman, who praises its delicacy and fineness of feeling (*Temple Coins*, p. 34). We are fortunate to have here the best extant example struck from this die (see "Katoche hoard," p. 43).

Olympia

Circa 323-300 B.C., silver hemidrachm, Aeginetic standard (3.00 gm). Head of Hera right wearing head necklace and droplet earring and crowned with grain/Eagle with spread wings standing right, head turned left. Seltman pl. xii, 28, same reverse die. Very fine/Fine, reverse struck from worn die.

From the beginning of the fifth century the temple of Hera at Olympia opened its own mint and struck an independent series of coins with types relating to the cult of the queen of the gods. This mint ceased its production of staters in the latter fourth century, probably at the time of Alexander's death and probably on orders from Macedon, which suppressed many local coinages at this time. However the temple of Zeus was too prestigious to be ordered about in this way and continued minting, and even Hera's temple issued a few fractional denominations before closing for good around 300.

Olympia

After 191 B.C., silver drachm, reduced (Achaean) standard (4.83 gm). Eagle flying right carrying hare in beak and claws/F-A, winged thunderbolt. Seltman pl. viii, 34. Very fine with weak obverse strike.

After long resistance, in 191 B.C. the Fleans were compelled, albeit reluctantly, to join the Achaean League and to adopt its standards for weights and measures. The minting activities of this temple, so revered by the Greeks, could not just be peremptorily terminated, so the temple was permitted to strike a few coins belonging to its venerable series, but even these were weighed out on the new standard. It is affecting to see how the temple mint responded to this challenge to its traditions by returning to its earliest coin types in a vain effort to revivify the past.

Knossos

431-350 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (11.30 gm). Small head of Demeter or Persephone right wearing head necklace and droplet earring and crowned with grain/Labyrinth of meander pattern, five pellets in center. Cf. Svoronos 36, same obverse die, and 37 (reverse). BMC 4. Very rare variety. About very fine.

The ancient Minoan capital was early colonized by Dorians and became the center for the dissemination of Doric institutions across the island. With the rise of Gortyna and Cydonia it ceased to be a commanding political or economic power but remained important for its historical and mythological associations. The labyrinth on the reverse of many Knossian coins naturally alludes to the Minotaur legend. Demeter was much revered in Crete and had a special connection with Knossos.

Circa 400-150 B.C., silver triobol, Aeginetic standard (2.08 gm). Sea turtle, in left field a crescent facing outwards/Shallow incuse square divided into five compartments. E. S. G. Robinson, "Pseudoaeginetica," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1928, pp. 172-198, pl. ix, 11. Cf. SNG Copenhagen (Argos-Aegean Islands) 402 and BMC (Attica) pl. xxiv, 15. Very fine.

The pseudoaeginetica are a class of coins (usually fractions) struck on the Aeginetic standard using Aeginetan types but linked to Cretan coinage by style and shared symbols such as the crescent, which frequently occurs on the coins of Cydonia as a symbol of Artemis-Dictynna. The precise date of these interesting imitations is very questionable.



Phaestus

158

Circa 400-360 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (11.64 gm). Young, nude Herakles standing facing, head turned right, leaning on club with left hand and holding bow in right, in left field a lion skin draped over a tree, in right field a serpent entwined in a laurel branch/Bull walking left within fruiting laurel wreath. Svoronos 18. SNG Copenhagen 512, same dies. Rare. Very fine.

Phaestus was an inland town of southern Crete with a separate port (Matala) supposedly constructed by the local hero Phaestus, a descendant of Herakles. His Heraclid lineage is probably the reason why the city's coins feature Herakles and his labors. The bull of the reverse is probably the Cretan bull, whose capture comprised the seventh labor.



CYCLADIC ISLANDS

Paros

159

510-490 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (5.94 gm). Goat kneeling right, border of dots/Quadrupartite incuse. BMC 2. SNG Copenhagen 715. Very fine.

The Cycladic coinages are derived from that of Aegina, and in many cases attribution to a specific island is questionable. Thanks to an epigram of Simonides, corroborated by a find on the island itself in 1936, these drachms with a goat design can be attributed securely to Paros, the second largest Cycladic island and source of the famous Parian marble. This coinage ended with the appearance of the Persians in the Cyclades around 490.



KINGDOM OF PONTUS

Pharnaces I

160

Circa 185-170/160 B.C., gold stater, Attic standard (8.46 gm). Diademed head of Pharnaces right/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ, syncretistic deity standing facing wearing chiton, chlamys and mitra and holding cornucopiae, caduceus and grape branch, at his feet a fawn standing right and nibbling at the grape branch, in inner left field a star in crescent, M in inner right field. Cf. *Rec. Gen.* p. 12, 5. From the same obverse die as drachm of *Rec. Gen.* pl. i, 10 and SNG Berry 890 and 891. Ex Kastner 4 (1973), lot 52. Unique and the only known gold coin of this king. Superb with powerful portrait in high relief, small reverse edge nick.

Pharnaces I, son of Mithradates III, was described by Polybius as exceeding all previous kings in his lack of scruple, and such an assessment of his character can certainly be read into the harsh and domineering features of this portrait. Pharnaces was said to have eliminated his father in order to succeed to the throne, and he anticipated the grandiose imperial ambitions of Mithradates VI. Besides establishing a far-flung diplomatic network, he made war on Eumenes of Pergamum and Ariarathes of Cappadocia and seized Galatia and Sinope, ignoring Roman attempts to intercede. He also invaded Bithynia but eventually, in 179 B.C., was driven out by an alliance of Pergamum, Cyzicus and Heraclea and forced to relinquish most of his conquests. He retained Sinope, however, which was especially valuable as the kingdom's long-sought outlet on the Black Sea. He made it the Pontic capital and adorned it with public works; he also founded a second port called Pharnacia after himself. He claimed to be a member of the highest Persian nobility, descended from Perseus and Andromeda through Perses; the star and crescent of the reverse is a symbol of the Persian Ahura Mazda and alludes to this alleged lineage. Pharnaces was the first Pontic king to document his reign according to the Pontic era, which he dated from 337 B.C.



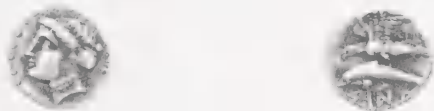


Mithradates VI

120-63 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 88 B.C., Attic standard (16.45 gm). Diademed head of Mithradates right/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΗΛΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Pegasus grazing left, in left field star over crescent, in right field ΘΣ and ⚡, all within wreath of ivy and fruit. Pozzi 2096 and Hermitage collection 1095, same dies. Boston 1357. Jameson 1366. De Sarriges 330. Rare. Almost extremely fine.

The greatest king of his line, Mithradates spent the early part of his reign enlarging his kingdom. In his maturity he challenged Rome, taking possession of Cappadocia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Galatia and the province of Asia, massacring all the Italians he found in his domains—some 80,000 souls. The Roman thirst for revenge was implacable, and it required three wars and the services of Sulla, Lucullus and Pompey to drive Mithradates from his kingdom to suicide. The present coin is dated year 209 of the Bithynian era, that is, 88 B.C., the year of the great massacre. Mithradates is here idealized beyond all recognition, and the reverse is filled with allusions to his claims of divinity: besides the star and crescent, Pegasus, born of the blood of Medusa, is a reminder of Mithradates' descent from Perseus, while the ivy wreath is connected with his assumption of the surname Dionysus.

PAPHLAGONIA

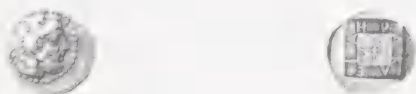


Sinope

Circa 333-306 B.C., silver drachm, reduced Persic standard (4.94 gm). Head of the nymph Sinope left wearing beaded necklace, triple-drop earring and sphendone, border of dots/ΣΙΝΩ. sea eagle flying left holding dolphin, under wing ΑΙΠΕΙΩΝ. E. S. G. Robinson, "Sinope," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1930, p. 14, Class B. Babelon II 2949, pl. clxxxiv, 18. Extremely fine.

Sinope, a Milesian colony of 632 B.C. and the most important port on the Black Sea, claimed a mythical foundation by the nymph Sinope, daughter of Asopus and Methone. Apollo kidnapped her from her home in Boeotia and abandoned her on the shores of the Euxine.

BITHYNIA



Heraclea Pontica

Circa 415-394 B.C., silver diobol, Persic standard (1.78 gm). Head of Herakles right in lion skin headdress/ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ in shallow incuse border around quadripartite square, three quarters of which contain the letters ΔΑΜ. BMC 3. Very fine.

Head, *Historia Numorum* p. 244, assigns this type to Heraclea Sintica in Macedon, but the weight standard is identical to that of Sinope and makes a Bithynian provenance more likely.



Heraclea Pontica

Time of the tyrant Clearchus I, 364-352 B.C., silver tetrobol, Persic standard (3.45 gm). Head of Herakles right in lion skin headdress, club below/ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ behind draped bust of Hera left wearing necklace, droplet earring and turreted stephane ornamented with palmette between two Θ's, pellet above, uncertain symbol under chin. *Rec. Gen.* 32. Babelon II 2912, pl. clxxxiii, 6. SNG Copenhagen 358. Very fine.

Founded circa 550 B.C. by colonists from Megara and Tanagra, Heraclea Pontica achieved its greatest prosperity during the reign of Darius III Kodomannos, when it was governed by a series of tyrants. The founder of the dynasty, Clearchus I, was said to be a pupil of Plato and Isocrates. He came to power in 364 with the backing of the democratic party and was assassinated in 352.

Nicomedes III Euergetes

Circa 120-92 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 117 B.C., Attic standard (16.45 gm). Diademed head of Nicomedes II Epiphanes right/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ. Zeus Stratos, nude to waist, standing left holding sceptre and crowning royal name, in inner left field eagle left on thunderbolt over ☸. Cf. E. Babelon, *Inventaire sommaire de la collection Waddington*, Paris 1898, p. 32, 590 and *Rec. Gen.* p. 230 (same monogram with date BHP, i.e. 182 of the Bithynian era or 117 B.C.). Nearly extremely fine.

Nicomedes III won his epithet Euergetes (the Benefactor) in part by making loans to Greek cities from the great wealth he derived from his kingdom. The story is often told that he offered to remit the debt of the city of Cnidus in exchange for the Aphrodite of Praxiteles but was turned down. Nicomedia had the reputation of a center of soft living and corruption, such that the mere fact of Caesar's having served there as a young man was later cited as proof of sodomy. Slave traders raided Bithynia openly with the cooperation of the Roman tax farmers. When Marius asked for Bithynian levies to fight against the Cimbri, Nicomedes complained that he had none to send since the majority of his subjects had been kidnapped by the publicans and sold into slavery. His protest finally spurred the Senate to outlaw the enslavement of free individuals in allied states and to liberate those who had already been wrongfully seized.

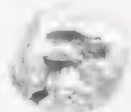


MYSIA

Cyzicus

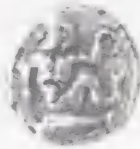
Circa 550-500 B.C., electrum stater, Phocaic standard (16.04 gm). Forepart of lion left, head turned back, tunny downwards behind/Mill sail incuse. Boston 1417. Greenwell 110. Von Fritze 40, pl. i, 41. Fine with small slash.

Cyzicus, a colony of Miletus founded according to tradition in 756 B.C., was the site of Alcibiades' naval victory over the Spartans in 410 B.C. It possessed a unique site, an island which could be joined to the mainland or cut off at will for nearly perfect defensibility. Cyzicus was so happily located as to control most of the Black Sea trade, and in addition it issued a trade currency of electrum staters and sixths, the famed 'Cyzicenes' of the ancient writers. These were the chief rival of the Persian daric as an international gold currency until the advent of the Macedonian gold stater. A third source of wealth for Cyzicus, the nearby fishing shoals, suggested the tunny fish as the civic emblem, and as such it appears on all Cyzicene electrum.



Cyzicus

Circa 550-500 B.C., electrum hecte, Phocaic standard (2.23 gm). Nude, bearded Triton seated right, head turned left, holding wreath, tunny to left below/Quadripartite incuse. Boston 1425. Babelon I 274, pl. vi, 32. Greenwell 11. Von Fritze 126, pl. iv, 12. Very fine.



Cyzicus

Circa 500-460 B.C., electrum hecte, Phocaic standard (2.66 gm). Upper part of harpy left with rounded wings, the right one lowered, wearing crinkly chiton and holding tunny by tail in raised right hand/Mill sail incuse. Greenwell 98, pl. iv, 26. As Boston 1448 and von Fritze 75, pl. ii, 30 (staters). Very fine.





Cyzicus

460-400 B.C., electrum stater, Phocaic standard (15.79 gm). Nude, beardless hoplite runner in crested helmet standing right, poised for start, holding round shield on left arm, right arm extended, below it a tunny downwards/Mill sail incuse. Boston 1497, same die. Greenwell 91. Von Fritze 119, pl. iv, 15. Very fine.

170



Cyzicus

460-400 B.C., electrum stater, Phocaic standard (15.77 gm). Laureate and draped bust of young man left on raised disc, tunny to left beneath/Mill sail incuse. Unpublished variety. Cf. BMC 21 and Kraay-Hirmer 702 (similar but of archaic style). Possibly unique. About very fine.

171



Cyzicus

389-330 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (15.23 gm). Veiled head of Kore left wearing necklace and droplet earring with ampyx, sphendone and crown of grain under veil, above ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ/ΚΥ-Ι, lion's head left with dotted truncation, small grape cluster behind, tunny to left below. Boston 1574, same dies. Von Fritze 23, pl. v, 26. Rare. Extremely fine.

Kore (Persephone) was especially venerated at Cyzicus, which was one of several places claiming to be the site of her abduction by Hades.

172

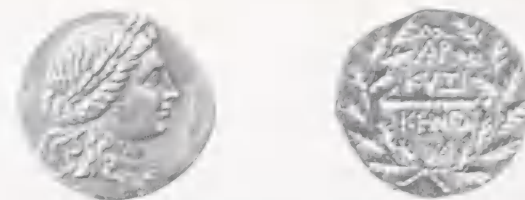


Cyzicus

389-330 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (15.16 gm). Veiled head of Kore left wearing necklace and droplet earring with ampyx, sphendone and crown of grain under veil, above ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ/ΚΥ-Ι ΚΗΝ-ΩΝ, lion's head left, owl behind [mostly off flan in this specimen], tunny to left below. Rare. Cf. von Fritze pl. v, 40. About extremely fine with high relief.

Circa 175 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.55 gm). Head of Kore right with flowing hair and crowned with grain/κτ̣ I/KHNΩN above and below horizontal lighted torch, ⚡ above, ⚡ below, all within oak wreath. BMC 146 variant. Rare. Very fine.

This head of Kore is believed to have the features of Apollonis, a Cyzicene lady of rare beauty who married Attalus I of Pergamum and was greatly honored in her native city. Her son Eumenes II built a magnificent temple in her honor at Cyzicus and also eternalized her memory by naming a Lydian city after her.

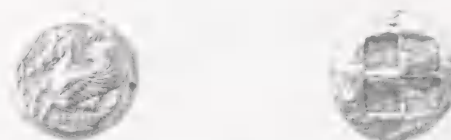


Lampsacus

174

Circa 450 B.C., electrum stater, reduced Phocaeic standard (15.37 gm). Forepart of winged horse left with curled wings, the farther one lowered, ⚡ beneath, grape vine around/Quadrupartite incuse, alternate squares sunk. Boston 1585. Kraay-Hirmer 727. Rare. Extremely fine.

Lampsacus, a Phocaeian colony on the coast of the Hellespont, derived great prosperity from the Aegean-Black Sea trade. The city struck electrum staters such as this for international trade, local needs being satisfied by a silver coinage. The grape vine on this stater reminds us (as it presumably did the Greek traders of the fifth century) that Lampsacus was famed for its wine, which caused the city to be assigned by Artaxerxes to Themistocles during his exile for the vinous portion of his maintenance.



Pergamum

175

Circa 340-300 B.C., silver tetrobol, Samian standard (2.10 gm). Foreparts of two bulls face to face/Bull's head left in shallow incuse square. Babelon II 2489, pl. clxix. 20. Very fine with dark toning.

The origin of Pergamum is lost in mythical traditions—one foundation legend ascribes it to an Arcadian colony led by Telephus, son of Herakles, another to an Epidaurian colony led by Aesculapius, while the name of the city is derived from Pergamus, son of Pyrrhus and Andromache. Pergamum was not a place of much importance until the time of the Diadochi, and consequently its coinage was sparse. The attribution of this issue to Pergamum is uncertain, and it has also been given to Samos and Mytilene.



ISLANDS OFF TROAS

Tenedos

176

After 189 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.62 gm). Janiform head—to left a bearded male, laureate, to right a female wearing stephane/T I N E Δ I Ω N, double-bladed axe, on left ⚡ and grape cluster, on right a right hand, all within laurel wreath. BMC 29. Very fine with weak strike.

Tenedos, an Aeolian city, was located on the small island of the same name which, because of its proximity to the mouth of the Hellespont, possessed a strategic importance far out of proportion to its size. The provocative coin types were fairly constant throughout the city's history as a mint. No satisfactory interpretation has been offered for the janiform head of the obverse, while the reverse type suffers from an excess of exegesis. Aristotle, Suidas and Pausanias each offer different incidents from Tenedian history to account for the ax or pelekus as the civic emblem. Because it is usually accompanied by grapes, modern writers have inferred a reference to the cult of Dionysus, who was nicknamed 'Pelekus' at Pegasus.



177



Aegae

Circa 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.73 gm). Laureate head of Apollo Chresterios right, bow and quiver over shoulder/ΑΙΓΑΙΩΝ. Zeus standing left holding eagle and sceptre, α in left field, all within oak wreath. SNG von Aulock 1594, same obverse die. BMC 9. Rare. Extremely fine.

Aegae, one of the twelve cities of Aeolis, never achieved great importance politically or economically and even managed to avoid enrollment among the tributaries of Athens. It was most notorious for its sufferings in the terrible earthquake of A.D. 17. Apollo was worshipped at Aegae as Chresterios, that is, in his oracular aspect.

178

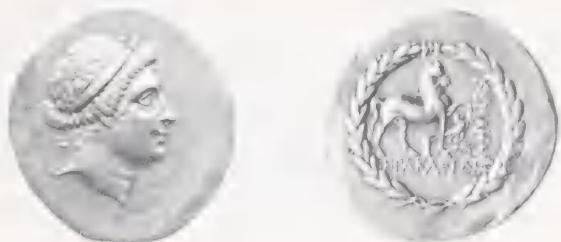


Cyme

350-320 B.C., silver didrachm (5.70 gm). ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ, eagle standing right, head turned back/Forepart of prancing horse right, ΣΤΟ...Δ... around. As Babelon II 2059, pl. clvii, 9 and BMC 14. Not in von Aulock. Rare. Fine.

Cyme was the largest city in Aeolis and claimed an Amazonian foundation, though in fact it was probably a Locrian or Euboean colony. It had the oldest coinage in Aeolis, but being an agricultural rather than a trading city its issues were sparse and discontinuous.

179



Cyme

Circa 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.76 gm). Diademed head of the Amazon Cyme right/ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ, bridled horse standing right raising left foreleg over eagle standing right on thunderbolt, under horse a one-handed cup, in exergue ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ, all in laurel wreath. As BMC 73ff. Kastner 4 (1973), lot 78, same dies. Nearly extremely fine.

The Amazon of the obverse is the city's mythical foundress. The significance of the horse on Cyme's coinage is uncertain, but the one-handed cup is believed to have some connection with the cultus of Apollo and Artemis. The simultaneous issue of these impressive tetradrachms with wreaths on the reverse ('stephanephori') by a number of non-commercial cities (see, e.g., lot 178) from a single mint has prompted speculation that their inspiration have been more ceremonial than commercial.

180



Elaea

After circa 460 B.C., silver diobol, Attic standard (1.48 gm). Head of Athena right in crested Athenian helmet/ΗΛΑ in exergue, pellet in olive wreath. BMC 3. Babelon II 2086, pl. clvii, 32. Rare. Very fine plus.

Like Cyme and Myrina Elaea claimed its foundation and its name from an Amazon. As a member of the Delian League it paid an annual tribute of 1000 drachmae, and it is likely that the coin types reflect this dependency on Athens.

Mytilene

Circa 485-455 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.53 gm). Lion's head right/Incuse calf's head right with dotted truncation, behind a bipartite incuse rectangle, the lower section divided by diagonal line into two triangles, one raised. Boston 1679. Babelon II 2129, pl. clix, 4. Bodenstein pl. 7, M1. Superb.

The large island of Lesbos was the scene of the earliest Aeolian settlement (about 3200 B.C.), the home of Sappho and Alcaemon, an early and privileged member of the Delian League and a mighty force in Aegean politics. It produced an extensive electrum coinage similar to Phocaea's from some time before the battle of Mykale. This coinage was struck from man-made electrum containing a substantial percentage of copper in addition to gold and silver. Mytilene was the main mint, and the hekte or sixth stater rather than the full stater served as the basic unit. (A single stater has survived, apparently an emergency issue: see J. F. Healy, "A new light on the unique stater of Mytilene," *ANS Museum Notes* VIII, p. 1ff.).

Mytilene

Circa 485-455 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.56 gm). Lion's head right/Incuse cock's head left, irregular incuse behind. BMC 24, pl. xxxi, 25. Babelon II 2134, pl. clix, 9. Bodenstein pl. 4, 23. Extremely fine.

Mytilene

Circa 485-455 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.51 gm). Forepart of winged lion left/Incuse cock's head left, behind rectangular incuse containing raised triangle. BMC 25, pl. xxxi, 26. Babelon II 2135, pl. clix, 11. Bodenstein pl. 7, M5. Superb.

Mytilene

Circa 485-455 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.46 gm). Ram's head right, below a small cock standing left pecking at ground/Incuse bull's head right. Boston 1670. Babelon II 2136, pl. clix, 12. Very fine.

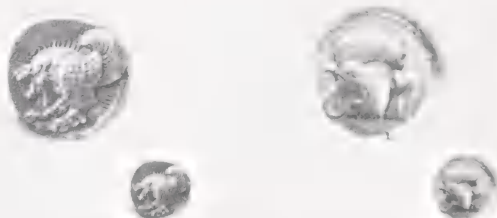
181



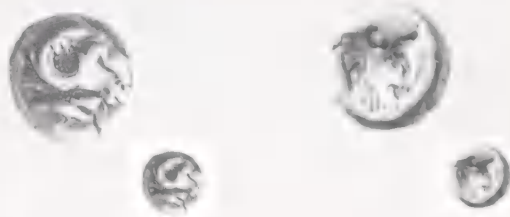
182



183



184





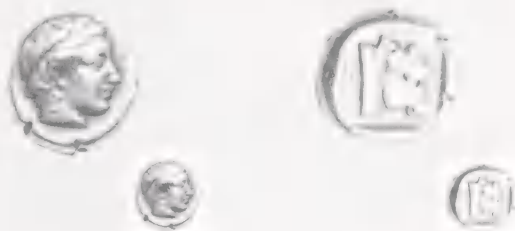
Mytilene

Circa 485-455 B.C., electrum hecete, Phocaic standard (2.57 gm). Forepart of bull left/Incuse cock's head left, irregular incuse behind. Babelon II 2142, pl. clix, 18. Rare. Very fine.



Mytilene

Circa 455-400 B.C., electrum hecete, Phocaic standard (2.49 gm). Forepart of kneeling goat right, head turned back/Owl with spread wings standing facing in shallow incuse square with linear border. Boston 1682. BMC 29. Babelon II 2155, pl. clix, 31. Bodensedt pl. 6, 32. Very fine.



Mytilene

Circa 455-400 B.C., electrum hecete, Phocaic standard (2.44 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right/Calf's head right in shallow incuse square. Boston 1702. BMC 45. Babelon II 2163, pl. clix, 40. Bodensedt pl. 7, M19. Very fine plus.



Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

400-350 B.C., electrum hecete, Phocaic standard (2.52 gm). Bearded head of Ares right wearing crested helmet ornamented with griffin/Head of Amazon right wearing Thracian leather helmet, hair pulled up into topknot, all in shallow incuse square with linear border. Boston 1711. BMC 95-97. Babelon II 2196, pl. clx, 37. Bodensedt pl. 7, M25. Extremely fine.

About 400 B.C. Lesbos entered into a monetary convention with Phocaea on the mainland, with each city to mint for both in alternate years. The weight of the hecetae and the composition of the artificial electrum were carefully legislated, and the penalty for intentional violation of the standards by a monetary magistrate was death (G. T. Newton, *Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, VIII, second series, London 1886, p. 549).

Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

189

400-350 B.C., electrum hecte, Phocaeic standard (2.53 gm). Female head right (Sappho?) wearing head necklace and droplet earring, hair in saccos/Lyre within linear square border. BMC 62, Babelon H 2183, pl. clx, 18. SNG von Aulock 1731. Superb.



Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

190

400-350 B.C., electrum hecte, Phocaeic standard (2.44 gm). Veiled head of Demeter right, ear covered, crowned with grain/Cithara within linear square border. Not in Babelon, Boston, BMC, SNG von Aulock or Bodensstedt—probably unpublished. Very fine.

The issues with veiled head of Demeter fall near the end of the Lesbian series. This specimen may belong to the Demeter group but it does differ from the known dies in certain details—the ear is covered, and there is no earring.



EARLY ELECTRUM COINAGE

Southern Ionia?

191

Circa 640-630 B.C., electrum trite, Lydo-Milesian standard (4.57 gm). Smooth/Bipartite rectangular incuse. SNG von Aulock 7762, this coin. Cf. Weidauer 4 and Boston 1750 (hectae). Very fine.

It is generally agreed that coinage evolved from unmarked but weighed nuggets of electrum to typeless but identifiably man-made lumps. It has been possible to date this development owing to the discovery of a hoard of transitional electrum associated with other artifacts in the foundation of the temple of Artemis at Ephesus. Robinson has dated the invention of coinage no more than a generation earlier than the burial of this hoard around 600 B.C. (E. S. G. Robinson, "The coins from the Ephesian Artemision reconsidered," *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 1951, pp. 156ff.), though L. Weidauer has recently argued against this late date on stylistic grounds. It has thus far proven impossible to attribute this coinage to specific mints, but the weight standard, used in both Miletus and Lydia, suggests a south Ionian or Carian origin.



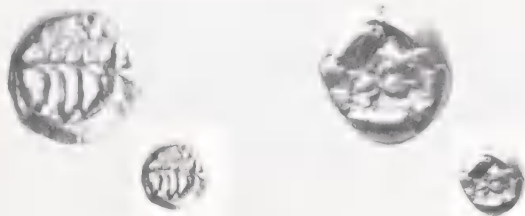
Southern Ionia?

192

Circa 640-630 B.C., electrum twelfth stater, Lydo-Milesian standard (1.24 gm). Striated surface/Irregular incuse. Kastner 4 (1973), lot 90. Cf. BMC 9 and SNG von Aulock 7769 (hectae). Very fine.



193



Southern Ionia?

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum hecete, Lydo-Milesian standard (2.32 gm). Lyre of four strings, the frame having a rounded bottom and straight uprights/Irregular incuse. Unpublished. Superb.

This would appear to be one of the earliest numismatic representations of a recognizable inanimate object and is an exciting type hitherto unknown.

194



Southern Ionia?

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum hecete, Lydo-Milesian standard (2.16 gm). Fig leaf/Irregular square incuse. Cf. Babelon I 106, pl. iii, 3 (twenty-fourth stater). Superb.

195



Southern Ionia?

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum twelfth stater, Lydo-Milesian standard (1.13 gm). Irregular pattern on raised square/Irregular square incuse. Cf. Babelon I 117, pl. iv, 1. Superb.

196



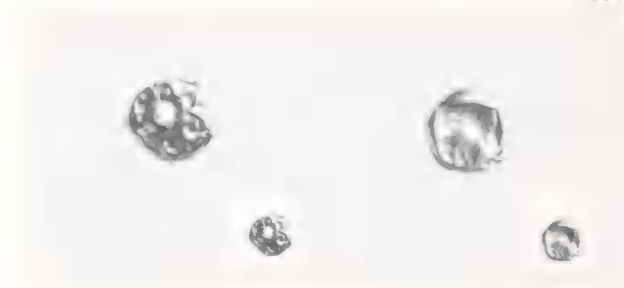
Southern Ionia?

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum twelfth stater, Lydo-Milesian standard (1.15 gm). Globule (hub?) in center from which radiate eight spokes with cross-hatching. Unpublished. Superb.

Southern Ionia?

197

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum twenty-fourth stater, Lydo-Milesian standard (0.62 gm). Globule in center of rosette pattern/Irregular square incuse. Unpublished, but cf. Babelon I 79 and 80, pl. iii, 4 and 6. Superb.

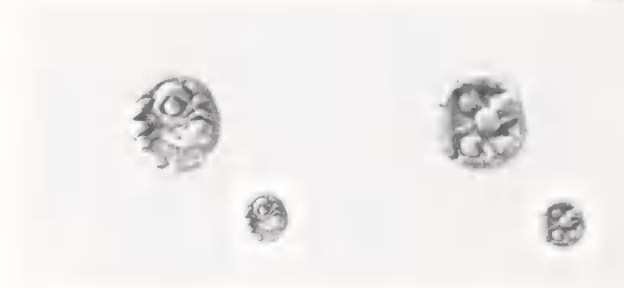


Northern Ionia?

198

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum twelfth stater, Phocaic standard (1.30 gm). Bull's head left/Incuse square with floral pattern of five pellets. SNG von Aulock 1735, this coin. Cf. Babelon I 162, pl. iv, 30 (head right). Very fine plus.

The spread of the Lydian empire under Sadyattes and Alyattes crippled some of the leading Ionian cities—Smyrna was destroyed by Sadyattes, and Miletus was at war with the Lydians for eleven years from 623 to 612 B.C. In the vacuum thus created Phocaean commercial interests were able to expand, carrying with them the Phocaean coinage and weight standard. This was based on a heavier stater than the Lydo-Milesian standard (around 16 grams to 14) and seems to have required an electrum richer in gold, so that coins struck on this standard can usually be recognized by their dark, nearly golden color. They circulated mostly in northern Ionia.



Northern Ionia?

199

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum twenty-fourth stater, Phocaic standard (0.72 gm). Griffin's head right/Mill sail incuse. Babelon I 172, pl. v, 4. Exquisite style and workmanship. Superb.

Babelon attributes this coin to Teos on the grounds that the griffin was the civic badge of that city.



Northern Ionia?

200

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum twenty-fourth stater, Phocaic standard (0.64 gm). Lion's head left/Quadripartite incuse in swirl pattern. SNG von Aulock 1791, this coin. Cf. Weidauer 123. Extremely fine.



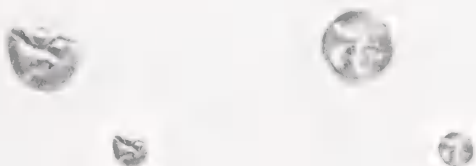
201



Northern Ionia?

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum twenty-fourth stater, Phocaic standard (0.69 gm). Heifer standing left, head turned right and tail raised/Irregular incuse. Unpublished. Charming type and style. Extremely fine.

202



Northern Ionia?

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum forty-eighth stater, Phocaic standard (0.29 gm). Seal's head right(?)/Irregular quadripartite incuse. SNG von Aulock 1783, this coin. Cf. Babelon I 137, pl. iv, 13 (twenty-fourth stater). Extremely fine.

If this animal head is indeed a seal's, as it is described in Babelon, the coin should be attributed to Phocaia.

IONIA

203



Clazomenae

Circa 370 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.42 gm). Laureate head of Apollo facing, turned slightly to left/[ΚΛΑΞΟ-ΜΕΝΙΟΝ], swan standing left with raised wings, head turned back under wing. S. Hurter, "42 Tetradrachmen von Klazomenai," *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau* XLV (1966), 3 (V2/R2), this coin. Rare. Fine.

Clazomenae, located on the northern coast of the Ionian peninsula, was one of the weaker members of the Ionian Dodecapolis, being peopled chiefly by Cleonaeans and Phisians rather than Ionians. The city boasts one brilliant artist, who adapted the facing head of Arethusa by Cimon to suit Apollo, a chief god of the city, and thus inaugurated the lovely series to which this coin belongs. The swan was associated with Apollo, who drove a chariot of swans from the land of the Hyperboreans back to the south every year. Swans also abounded in the region of Clazomenae, and it has been suggested that they inspired the city's name, which precisely resembles a participial form of *κλαζομαι*, a verb used to describe the calling of birds.

204



Colophon

Circa 490-400 B.C., silver drachm, Persic standard (5.39 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right/[ΚΟΛΟΝ-ΦΩΝΙΟΝ], seven-stringed cithara in shallow incuse square. SNG von Aulock 2004, this coin. J. G. Milne, "Kolophon and its coinage: a study," *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* 96, New York 1941, 40c. same dies. Grose 8046, pl. 277, 4, same obverse die. Very fine.

Colophon, a very powerful member of the Ionian Dodecapolis located on the river Maeander, claimed a foundation by Mopsus, grandson of Tiresias. It was celebrated for the oracle of Apollo Clarius in its neighborhood, to which the coin types refer. The cithara may have a second meaning as well, for Colophon was one of the several Asian cities which pretended to be the birthplace of Homer.

Ephesus

205

Circa 387-295 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (15.11 gm), E-Φ, bee with straight wings, border of dots/Forepart of stag kneeling right, head turned back towards date palm behind him, in right field ΜΕΝΤΩΡ. As BMC 30ff. Head Class α. Nearly very fine.

Ephesus was most famed as the home of one of the seven wonders of the world, the sanctuary of Artemis Ephesia, an ancient Asian nature goddess whom the Greeks identified with Artemis. Her cultus symbol was the bee; in fact her eunuch high priest was called *Βασίλης* or 'king bee' and her virgin priestesses, *Μελισσαι*, 'honey bees.' The bee appears on nearly all coins of Ephesus. The stag was associated with the Greek Artemis in her aspect as huntress, and it is one of the few attributes which survived her assimilation with the Ephesian mother goddess.



Ephesus

206

Circa 387-301 B.C., silver diobol, Rhodian standard (1.00 gm), E-Φ, bee with straight wings, border of dots/EΦ, two stags' heads face to face. BMC 53. Head pl. vi, 6. SNG von Aulock 1835. Babelon II 1886, pl. clii, 31. Rare. Extremely fine.

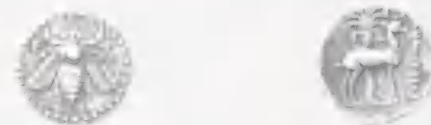


Ephesus

207

Circa 202-133 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.15 gm), E-Φ, bee with straight wings, border of dots/Stag standing right superimposed over palm tree in background, in right field ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ. BMC 127. Head p. 58. Very fine.

Drachms of this type are identical with those struck at Aradus dated 174-110 B.C., also on the Attic standard. This and other numismatic similarities have fed speculation that Ephesus and Aradus may have entered into a monetary convention about the beginning of the second century B.C.



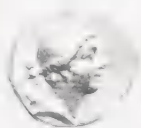
Ephesus

208

133-67 B.C., silver cistophorus of 100/99 B.C., cistophoric standard (12.56 gm). Serpent emerging from cista mystica surrounded by wreath of ivy/EΦΕ in left field, bowcase with aplustre ornament between two coiled serpents, tripod above, in right field a lighted torch. in upper left field date ΛΑ. BMC 159. Very fine.

In 133 Ephesus passed into Roman hands along with the rest of the kingdom of Pergamum in accordance with the testament of Attalus III. Though it was not the official capital of the newly-organized province of Asia, it was the residence of the Roman proconsul and its cistophori, equivalent to three Roman denarii, were almost the only coinage struck in Ionia during this period.





Ephesus

88-86 B.C., gold stater struck under Mithradates VI of Pontus, Attic standard (8.52 gm). Draped bust of Artemis right wearing bead necklace, earring and stephane, quiver over shoulder/ΕΦ-Ε-ΣΤ-Ω[N], cult statue of Ephesian Artemis with fillets hanging from her wrists, in upper left field a bee, Kastner 4 (1973), lot 110. Cf. Head p. 69, 1 (bee and stag symbols) and Muenzen und Medaillen 44 (1971), lot 15 (bee, stag and star symbols). Extremely rare. About extremely fine.

It would seem that Roman rule with its tax farmers and slave traders was found oppressive in Ephesus, for when Mithradates VI declared his revolt against Rome and ordered the slaughter of all Italians in Asia, the Ephesians complied with such enthusiasm that not even the suppliants at the altar of their goddess were spared. Curiously, the revolt did not interrupt the issue of cistophoric tetradrachms like the above, but the city also minted gold staters to pay Mithradates' troops with the secondary motive of proclaiming its independence, since the minting of gold was a prestigious act and a prerogative of supreme power. This is the first numismatic depiction of the polymastic cult statue of the Artemision.



Erythrae

Sixth century B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.56 gm). Head of Herakles left in lion skin headdress, club below/Quadripartite incuse. SNG von Aulock, this coin. Boston 1805. Babelon I 199, pl. v, 18. Very fine plus.

This class of early electrum is conjecturally attributed to Erythrae because the type—Herakles—occurs on the city's silver and bronze coinage of the fourth century B.C.



Heraclea ad Latmum

Circa 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.01 gm). Head of Athena right wearing bead necklace, droplet earring and triple-crested Athenian helmet ornamented with cornucopiae on neckpiece, Pegasus flying right and fast quadriga over forehead/ΗΡΑΚΛΗΩΤΩΝ, horizontal club, below owl standing right between ~~ΑΔ~~ on left and ~~ΣΕ~~ on right, the whole within oak wreath. SNG Lockett 2824. SNG von Aulock 1976 and 1977. Superb.

Heraclea, on the gulf at the foot of Mt. Latmus, boasted a cave regarded as the tomb of Endymion. It is known to have coined only after the battle of Magnesia (190 B.C.), a period in which Asia was moving toward a community of coinage. Thus all the cities adopted the Attic standard, and many struck 'stephanephori'—tetradrachms similar in style, fabric and spread, invariably bearing on the reverse a local type enclosed in a wreath. In this case, of course, the club alludes to Herakles, the city's namesake. On the theory that these 'stephanephori' were primarily ceremonial in intent see lot 180.



Lebedus

Circa 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.69 gm). Head of Athena right wearing thunderbolt earring and triple-crested Athenian helmet ornamented with a laurel wreath over the brow/ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ, filleted double cornucopiae with owl standing right on club between the horns, across lower field ΗΡΤΤ-ΑΝΙΣ, all within laurel wreath. Kastner 4 (1973), lot 117, same obverse die. Cf. SNG von Aulock 2027 and BMC 1 (different magistrates). Extremely rare. Superb.

Lebedus, one of the twelve cities of the Ionian confederacy, was located on the coast of Lydia between Teos and Colophon. It was a flourishing commercial center until Lysimachus transplanted most of its population. During the third century it came under Ptolemaic rule and was called Ptolemais. Thus the cornucopiae of the reverse may be borrowed from the Ptolemaic coinage or, more likely, may simply allude to the cult of Dionysus, who appears on the city's bronze coinage.

Magnesia ad Meandrum

Circa 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.80 gm). Draped bust of Artemis right wearing stephane, bow and quiver over shoulder/MATNHTEΩN on right, nude Apollo standing left on meander holding filleted branch in right hand and leaning with left elbow against tripod atop which a quiver, in left field ΠΑΣΙΗΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΟΤ, all within laurel wreath. BMC 37, Superb.

Colonized by the Magnetes of Thessaly, Magnesia was given by Artaxerxes to the Athenian exile Themistocles, whose female relatives were priestesses of Artemis Leucophryne. Like Artemis Ephesia she was an amalgam of a local fertility goddess with Greek Artemis; she is depicted here in the Greek manner. Her splendid temple, designed by Hermogenes, was one of the major architectural works of the Hellenistic era. The Greek key on the reverse is another local touch, representing the river Meander.



Miletus

Circa 575 B.C., electrum stater, Lydo-Milesian standard (13.89 gm). Lion crouching left, head turned right, within rectangular border of two lines divided into small rectangles by pairs of perpendicular lines/Three incuse punch marks, the top one square, containing a saltire; the second irregular and divided into two compartments by a pair of parallel diagonal lines, in left compartment a pellet, in right a dog(?) running left; the third incuse flower-shaped and containing a saltire with pellets at the ends and joint. Babelon 1 17, pl. i, 15. Cf. Hess-Leu 1963, lot 76; also Weidauer 126 and 127, Kraay-Hirmer 591 and Boston 1882. Extremely rare. Very fine.

This is one of the few examples of archaic electrum which can be attributed with some certitude to a particular mint, as the lion with reverted head remained the type of Miletus, which shared this weight standard with Lydia. Hill knew of six specimens of this excessively rare coin, only one (cited above) of this precise type and another, possibly similar, from the Egger sale XLVI, lot 977, which was ambiguously described (see *Numismatic Chronicle* 1926, p. 123f.). A few specimens have since been added to this count, e.g. the Hess-Leu piece, Weidauer 127 (Rhodesia) and the Boston example, but it must still remain one of the rarest and most interesting of ancient coins.



Phocaea

Before 500 B.C., electrum hecte, Phocaic standard (2.66 gm). Head of griffin left, behind a small seal upwards/Quadripartite incuse. Boston 1892. Bodensiedt pl. i, 4. Very fine, off center.

The northernmost of the Ionian cities, Phocaea was a major maritime power which pioneered the exploration and colonization of the western Mediterranean. Phocaeans founded Massalia in Gaul, and about 540 B.C. most of the population of Phocaea fled *en masse* from the Persian army of Harpagus and sailed away to found Velia in Lucania. Phocaea issued the third great electrum coinage of Asia and influenced many others through its weight standard. After the flight of the majority of the population the mint seems to have concentrated on smaller denominations, which would account for the extreme rarity of the staters, though written evidence indicates that staters as well as hectes enjoyed international circulation. All electrum coins of Phocaea bear a small seal (φωκη) as adjunct symbol, a punning reference to the name of the city.



Phocaea

Circa 500-494 B.C., electrum hecte, Phocaic standard (2.55 gm). Head of Athena left of archaic style, wearing Corinthian helmet, behind a small seal upwards [off flan in this specimen]/Quadripartite incuse. Boston 1906. Very fine plus.





Phocaea

Circa 480 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.62 gm). Bearded head of warrior left wearing Ionian helmet ornamented with floral scroll/Quadripartite incuse. Babelon I 160, pl. iv, 28. Bodensedt pl. 2, 10. Extremely fine, off center.



Phocaea

Shortly after 480 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.60 gm). Facing lion's head, to left a small seal downwards/Quadripartite incuse. Babelon II 2096, pl. clviii, 8. Extremely fine.



Phocaea

Shortly after 480 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.56 gm). Forepart of lion with dotted truncation left, devouring prey, small seal above [off flan in this specimen]/Quadripartite incuse. Babelon II 2095, pl. clviii, 6 and 7. Extremely fine, slightly off center.



Phocaea

480-400 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.59 gm). Head of warrior left wearing Corinthian helmet ornamented with floral scroll on dome and a rosette of dots on the cheek-guard, small seal above/Quadripartite incuse. Naville IV (1922), lot 867, same die. BMC 76. Babelon I 159, pl. iv, 27. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Phocaea

221

480-400 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.54 gm). Head of Athena left wearing crested Corinthian helmet, small seal below [mostly off flan in this specimen] / Quadripartite incuse. Boston 1913, BMC 48, pl. v, 4. Babelon II 2125, pl. clviii, 42. Extremely fine.



Phocaea

222

480-400 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.62 gm). Head of Omphale left in lion skin headdress, wearing droplet earring, hair in roll over forehead, club over shoulder [barely indicated in this die] / small seal below / Mill sail incuse. BMC 52, Babelon II 2123, pl. clviii, 39 and 40. Extremely fine.

Omphale was a Lydian princess whose service Herakles entered for three years to expiate his murder of Iphitus. The hero became enamored of his mistress, and to please her he spun and wore the garments of a woman, while she wore his lion's skin. She bore him several children.



Phocaea and Mytilene in alliance

223

400-333 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.53 gm). Female head left wearing droplet earring, face framed by formal curls, hair confined in sphendone, behind a small seal downwards / Mill sail incuse. Boston 1919, SNG von Aulock 2129, Bodenstedt pl. 7, 22. Very fine plus, obverse slightly off center.



Phocaea and Mytilene in alliance

224

400-333 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.59 gm). Head of Athena left wearing crested Athenian helmet ornamented with griffin lying left, small seal to left under neck / Mill sail incuse. Boston 1927, Babelon II 2111, pl. clviii, 25. Bodenstedt pl. 7, 20. Very fine plus.





Chios

510-500 B.C., silver didrachm, Chian standard (7.84 gm). Sphinx seated left, one foot slightly advanced, vine(?) in front, border of dots/Quadripartite incuse. Unpublished and probably unique. Very fine.

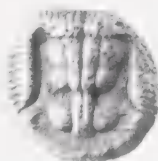
The sphinx, often associated with funerary monuments, was a symbol of Dionysus in his chthonic aspect. Usually it appears on Chian coins with an amphora, sometimes with grapes. *Historia Numorum* p. 599 notes a questionable example with amphora and vine but the citation (*Numismatic Chronicle* 1900, pl. ii, 15) proved incorrect.



Samos

Time of Polycrates, 526-522 B.C., silver drachm, Lydo-Milesian standard (3.27 gm). Forepart of winged boar right/Facing lion's scalp in shallow incuse square with triple border consisting of dots between parallel lines. BMC 45. As Barron 50a, but reverse die is DP37. Nearly very fine.

The island of Samos was a mighty sea power and mother of many colonies. It was at its height, with commercial interests extending into Egypt and Africa, under the tyrant Polycrates (532-522 B.C.), of whom Herodotus recounts the following story. Polycrates was so fortunate in all his undertakings that he feared the envy of the gods, so he threw a valuable ring into the sea to avert their malice. However it was returned in the belly of a fish served to him a few days later, and by that sign he knew that he was doomed. He was lured into a trap by Orodes, satrap of Sardes, and crucified in 522. The winged boar of the obverse was either copied from contemporary coins of Clazomenae or represents the boar which killed Ancaeus, first king of the island (see Barron, p. 5, n. 37). The lion's scalp symbolizes the cult statue of Hera at Samos, which had a lion skin at her feet representing either her triumph over Herakles, a reconciliation between the two gods (Herakles shared in the cult at the Heraion in the fifth century) or Hera's assimilation to the great goddesses of the east (Cybele and Atergatis), who were definitely associated with lions.



Samos

Circa 412-404 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.17 gm). Facing lion's scalp/ΣΑΜΙ, forepart of ox running right with dotted truncation and scalloped ornamental collar, olive branch behind, Α in right field, all in shallow incuse square. Barron 100b and SNG von Aulock 2291, this coin. Very fine.

Athens conquered Samos in 440/39 B.C., bringing its coinage to an end in accordance with the terms of the Currency Decree. The island's autonomy, and with it the right to coin, was restored as a reward to the demos for revolting against the pro-Spartan oligarchs in 412 to keep Samos an Athenian ally. The ox, like the lion's scalp, is a symbol of Hera (Βοώπις—'the ox-eyed'—is her usual epithet in the *Iliad*), and the scalloped collar may be a harness for the Heraic procession.



Samos

398-394 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 397/6 B.C., Rhodian standard (15.23 gm). Facing lion's scalp/ΣΑ in front of forepart of ox running right with dotted truncation and scalloped ornamental collar, olive branch behind, above ΑΜΦΙ with traces of ΠΡΩΤΗΣ visible beneath, all in shallow incuse square. Barron 111 and Kraay-Hirmer 617, this coin. Ex Glendining 19 July 1950 (Hall), lot 137; Weber collection no. 6303 and N. Dimitriou no. 1905. Superb.

In 404 B.C. the alliance of Samos and Athens was defeated and Samos came under Spartan control. The new oligarchy was quick to adopt the Rhodian standard current in Asia, which was easily interchangeable with the Persian standard. This move indicated a reorientation of Samian commercial activity away from the west and a contraction to a more purely local trade.

Samos

Circa 380 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (15.36 gm). Lion's scalp facing/ΣΑ, forepart of ox running right with dotted truncation and ornamental collar, olive branch behind. ΠΡΘΙΩΝ above, all in shallow incuse square. Barron 149, same dies. Extremely fine, obverse slightly off center.



229

CARIA

Uncertain mint

600-500 B.C., silver tetrobol, Phoenician standard? (2.26 gm). Lion's head right/Irregular four-part incuse. Unpublished. Probably unique. Very fine.

This piece resembles coins of Lindus on Rhodes (e.g. BMC 3ff.) except that the incuse type of Lindus consists of two parallel oblong compartments. The published denominations for Lindus are staters and diobols.



230

Uncertain mint

450-425 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (11.56 gm). Female figure with curved wings running left, head turned right, wearing long chiton with sleeves and girdle, hair gathered behind in knot, holding caduceus in right hand and wreath in left/Pyramidal baetyl flanked by grape clusters, ∇ above to left, Ψ on baetyl [mostly obliterated on this specimen], all in shallow incuse square. Boston 2110. Nearly extremely fine.

This issue was formerly attributed to Mallus in Cilicia because of the similarity of obverse types (see lot 266). But Robinson has pointed out that the lettering is Carian, and the weight standard and known provenances also indicate a Carian origin (see "A find of archaic coins from south-west Asia Minor," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1936, p. 272f.). The baetyl was a meteoritic stone worshipped in Cilicia, but in a Carian context this pyramidal shape is probably nothing more than a purely formal development from the incuse.



231

Alabanda

Shortly after 168 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.90 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right/ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ, Pegasus prancing right, Α (= year 1) below. SNG von Aulock 8050. C. Boehringer, "Zur Chronologie mittelhellenistischer Muenzserien," AMUGS V, Berlin 1972, p. 189. 9. A. Houghton and G. Le Rider, "Un tresor de monnaies hellenistiques trouve pres de Suse," *Revue Numismatique* 1966, 169. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Alabanda, renamed Antiocheia by Antiochus III, resumed its former name after his defeat at the battle of Magnesia in 190 B.C. This issue is related in style, weight and fabric to the contemporary 'stephane-phori' produced by the cities of Aeolis and Ionia.



232



Cnidus

Circa 470 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (6.15 gm). Forepart of lion right/ Diademed head of Aphrodite right, hair waved over brow and tied in queue on back of neck, in shallow incuse square. Cahn 63 (V32/R47), same dies. Very fine but struck from worn obverse die.

Cnidus, the chief city of the Dorian Hexapolis, was a Lacedaemonian colony built partly on the mainland and partly on an island joined to the coast by a causeway. The city possessed two harbors and was a great maritime power. Thus the chief goddess was the Phoenician Aphrodite Euploia, patroness of sailors, who later inspired the incomparable Aphrodite of Praxiteles. The lion is a symbol of Triopian Apollo, the patron of the Hexapolis.



Cnidus

Circa 455 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (6.19 gm). Forepart of lion right/ K-N-1, head of Aphrodite right wearing earring, pendant necklace and diadem, beaded hair arranged in bangs over forehead and tied in queue on back of neck, all in shallow incuse square. Cahn 83 (V39/R58) and SNG Lockett 2885, same dies. Boston 1985, this coin. Ex Hess-Leu 28 (1965), lot 243. Lovely late archaic style. Superb.

This fine Aphrodite, which Cahn attributes to the 'KNI Master', possesses a veneer of archaic features over a basically classical structure. It is thus not so much an archaic work as a retrospective study of a past style, possibly inspired by a cult statue or perhaps only by admiration for antique ways.



Cnidus

400-390 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (14.58 gm). K-N1, head of Aphrodite left wearing ampyx, droplet earring and bead necklace, hair tied at back of head, prow behind/Forepart of lion left, magistrate's name [...]ΦΟΣ below, all in shallow incuse square. As BMC 24 and Babelon II 1637, pl. cxlv, 26. Very rare. Very fine.



Cnidus

Circa 387-300 B.C., silver triobol or hemidrachm, Rhodian standard (1.79 gm). KNI beneath forepart of lion right/Head of Aphrodite right, wearing bead necklace, droplet earring and ampyx and sphendone, in front caduceus and ΚΑΤ, all in shallow incuse circle. As SNG von Aulock 2602 and Babelon II 1648, pl. cxlvi, 4. Nearly extremely fine with reverse die break.

480-450 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (5.91 gm). Forepart of lion right/Facing bucranium, +EP on left, upright laurel branch on right, all in shallow incuse square. Cahn p. 205 and pl. 10, N18, same reverse die. Rare. Very fine with reverse die break.

Historical, epigraphic and numismatic evidence suggest that these coins were struck by Chersonesians of the Loryma peninsula, the most southerly of the three Carian promontories. This coin comes from a hoard found in the spring of 1966 near Daea, a village at the beginning of the Cnidian peninsula. Prior to the discovery of the hoard only 16 coins of the Cnidian Chersonesus had been known (see Cahn, pp. 200-203).



SATRAPS OF CARIA

Hecatomnus

238

395-377 B.C., silver stater, Samian standard (12.25 gm). 1 KA, lion's head left, beneath a lion's foreleg right/Floral stellate pattern in shallow incuse circle. SNG von Aulock 2355, this coin. Cf. BMC *Ionica* (Miletus) 37 and *Pers. Ach.* pl. x, 1 and 2 (drachms). Ex Hess-Leu April 1954, lot 163 and Jameson collection 1563. Extremely rare in this denomination. Very fine.

From 469 B.C. the coastal cities of Caria were tributary to Athens, but after that city's defeat in the Peloponnesian war the Carian coast passed into Persian hands. The satrapy of Caria was first assigned to Tissaphernes. After his death Hecatomnus of Mylasa served as governor for Artaxerxes III but always with the policy of aggrandizing his own family at the expense of the Great King. Hecatomnus' coin types are thought to be imitated from those of Miletus.



ISLANDS OFF CARIA

Cos

239

366-300 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (15.17 gm). Head of bearded Herakles left in lion skin headdress/KΩION above crab, club and ΦΤΑΟΤΙΜΟΣ. B in upper right field, all in shallow incuse square with dotted border. As BMC 10ff. and Babelon II 1746. Very fine.

Another member of the Dorian Hexapolis, the island of Cos in the Sporades was chiefly famed for its sanctuary of Asklepios, to whom the whole island was sacred. It was the medical center of the entire ancient world and the birthplace of Hippocrates. The foundation of a new capital in 366 was accompanied by innovations in the coinage of Cos—the adoption of the Rhodian weight standard in place of the Attic and the use of types relating to the cult of Herakles, whose worship was especially strong among Dorians. The crab, symbol of Cos, may be connected somehow with the cult of Herakles, possibly as a combatant in the battle with the Lernean Hydra (see Babelon I column 442), but this suggestion has never won wide acceptance.



Cos

240

Circa 300-190 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (14.95 gm). Head of youthful Herakles right in lion skin headdress, features of Alexander the Great/KΩION above crab, ΝΙΚΑΙΟΡΑΣ and club, all in shallow incuse square with dotted border. As BMC 42. Not listed for this magistrate in BMC, Boston or SNG von Aulock, but cf. Hunterian 2 (this magistrate but bow-case symbol). Rare. Very fine.



241



Rhodes

Camirus, sixth century B.C., silver trihemimobol, Aeginetic standard (1.38 gm). Fig leaf/Incuse square with irregular raised lines. Pozzi 2669. Not in BMC, Babelon or SNG von Aulock. Very rare denomination. Very fine.

Camirus on the western coast of Rhodes was the principal city of the island until the foundation of Rhodus. Its use of the Aeginetic standard indicates that its trade was mostly with the Aegean islands, Crete and the Peloponnesus. Figs were a major product of the island, whence the coin type.

242

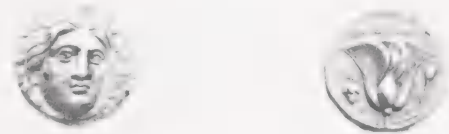


Rhodes

Rhodus, circa 390 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (16.62 gm). Facing head of Helios turned slightly to right/ $\rho\omicron\Delta\iota\omicron\Nu$, rose, in right field an eagle standing right, all in shallow incuse square. Berend 14, same dies. Extremely fine.

Rhodus was a synoecism established in 408 B.C. by the three cities of Rhodes, Camirus, Ialysus and Lindus. The whole island was sacred to Helios, from whom all Rhodians claimed descent. Thus Helios was a natural subject for the coin type. His facing presentation was imitated from Cimon's Arethusa, which had recently taken the world by storm, but the adaptation is true to the Rhodian school of art which emphasized strength over prettiness. The rose ($\rho\omicron\theta\omicron\nu$) of the reverse is a symbol of Helios as well as a canting pun on the name of both island and city.

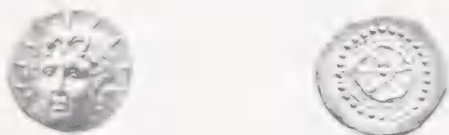
243



Rhodes

Rhodus, circa 394-304 B.C., silver didrachm, Rhodian standard (6.77 gm). Facing head of Helios turned slightly to right/ $\rho\omicron\Delta\iota\omicron\Nu$, rose with bud to right, in left field a grape cluster over small ϵ . SNG von Aulock 2790. Babelon II 1709. Extremely fine.

244



Rhodes

Rhodus, 88-43 B.C., silver trihemidrachm, cistophoric standard (4.24 gm). Radiate head of Helios facing, turned slightly to left/Rose viewed from above surrounded by circle of dots within which two tiny symbols, a rudder(?) and a club(?). Variant of BMC 334. Extremely fine.

Rhodes was one of the few Asian states which did not join the Mithradatic revolt against Rome (88-84 B.C.), and indeed its fleet rendered important aid to Sulla. Its reward was freedom, the restoration of mainland territories and commercial preferment by the Romans. Rhodes reciprocated by adjusting its coinage to the cistophoric standard current in the Roman province of Asia, though the trihemidrachms of this standard may have continued to be called drachms at Rhodes.

PHRYGIA

Apameia

After 133 B.C., silver cistophorus, cistophoric standard (12.19 gm). Serpent emerging from cista mystica within wreath of ivy and fruit/ΑΗΑ, bow-case with aplustre ornament containing one bow, flanked by two coiled serpents, above the bow-case ΜΑΝΤΙ/ΔΙΟΔΟ., in coils of serpent on right two flutes in saltire. BMC p. xxxii, ii. Cf. SNG Lockett 2985 and SNG Copenhagen 150-155. Extremely fine.

Antiochus I Soter founded Apameia, which he named after his mother Apama. It became a central depot on the caravan routes from east to west and also claimed to be the site where Noah's ark first came to rest on Mt. Ararat. Its earliest coins were cistophori with the usual types relating to the cult of Dionysus. The two flutes, however, are a local touch thought to commemorate the satyr Marsyas, for the city was situated near the mountain stream of the same name.



245

LYCIA

Uncertain dynast

Circa 520-500 B.C., silver stater, intermediate weight (9.20 gm). Forepart of boar running right with dotted collar at neck, ankhr or rosette (solar symbol or ☉?) on shoulder/Irregular incuse. Unpublished. Cf. BMC 1, pl. i, 1 and SNG von Aulock 4043. Very fine.

The inhabitants of mountainous Lycia were famed as warriors in Homer; they were the only people west of the Halysus whom Croesus failed to conquer, and they resisted the Persians longer than any others, finally succumbing to Harpagus in 546 B.C. The Persians established a system of government by local dynasts, who displayed a certain gift for political federalism. This is attested by ancient writers and borne out by the coinage, which is at once bewilderingly diverse and yet united by certain themes—boars, Pegasus, triskeles and tetraskeles—and by techniques such as the incuse reverse and the overuse of worn dies. Mørkholm has shown ("The classification of Lycian coins before Alexander the Great," *Jahrbuch fuer Numismatik und Geldgeschichte* 1964, pp. 65-78) that three different weight standards were used in Lycia, which he refers to as heavy, intermediate and light; these have not as yet been identified with standards in use outside Lycia.



246

Uncertain dynast (Taththivaibi?)

Circa 500-490 B.C., silver stater, intermediate standard (9.07 gm). Forepart of boar running left with dotted truncation and collar, on shoulder Α Θ [Δ]?/Square incuse with projections from centers of three sides, divided in uneven quarters by crossed diagonal lines, in three quarters Α-Θ-Δ. Assyut 751. Cf. BMC 12, pl. i, 10. Fine.

Though Lycia is noted for the tenacity with which it preserved its native language and alphabet, the earliest coin inscriptions appear to be Greek. The letters which appear on the reverse of this coin (and perhaps again on the boar's shoulder, after the manner of *Pers. Ach.* 433 and 434) can be arranged in various orders: ΑΘ is intriguingly close to the name of Taththivaibi.



247

Uncertain dynast

Circa 500-440 B.C., silver tetrobol, intermediate standard (2.97 gm). Boar walking left, triskeles above/Forepart of lion left in shallow incuse square. SNG von Aulock 4076. Fine plus.

The boar is possibly a symbol of the national deity Apollo Lykeios. Certainly these animals abounded in Lycia, which was famous for its hams. The triskeles which appears on so many Lycian coins is believed to be the emblem of the Lycian federation. Like the boar it may also be a solar symbol representing Apollo Lykeios.



248



Uncertain dynast

Circa 480 B.C., silver stater, intermediate standard (9.34 gm). Forepart of boar running left with dotted neck and truncation of dots between parallel lines/Curving incuse pattern divided into seven sections. Unpublished. Probably unique. Superb.



Taththivaibi

Circa 480-460 B.C., silver stater, light standard (8.37 gm). Two cocks standing face to face, between them Ψ , all on a raised round shield/ $\uparrow \times \times \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ around tetraskeloi in shallow incuse square with dotted border. SNG von Aulock 4158. SNG Berry 1162. Weber 7226. Very fine, test cut.

Morkholm has shown that the light standard coins circulated in western Lycia.



Uncertain dynast

470-460 B.C., silver diobol, light standard (1.26 gm). Forepart of winged boar running right with square border of dots/Archaic female head (Athena?) right wearing Corinthian helmet in shallow incuse square. Unpublished for this denomination, but cf. Babelon II 182, pl. xciii, 20 and Weber 7225 (obols). About extremely fine.



Uncertain dynast

470-440 B.C., silver tetrobol, intermediate standard (3.07 gm). Bust of sphinx left/Sphinx seated right surrounded by dotted square border. Unpublished for this denomination, but cf. SNG von Aulock 4085 and Babelon II 317, pl. xcvi, 5 (staters); also *Pers. Arch.* 551, pl. xv, 23 (obol). Nearly very fine.

Uncertain dynast

Circa 460 B.C., silver stater, heavy standard (9.76 gm). Two dolphins swimming belly to belly in opposite directions, a triskeles above the back of each, Σ in field, border of dots/Triskeles in shallow incuse square with dotted border. SNG von Aulock 4092, this coin. Good very fine.

253



Thiba

Circa 460-420 B.C., silver stater, heavy standard (9.82 gm). Dolphin to left above dolphin to right above facing human eye/ Σ - Σ - B - Σ between legs of tetrasketes in incuse square with dotted border. SNG von Aulock 4107, this coin. Rare. Very fine.

254



Uncertain dynast

Circa 450 B.C., silver stater, intermediate standard (9.33 gm). Panther or lioness seated left, head facing and paw raised [off flan in this specimen]/Forepart of Pegasus right in shallow incuse square with dotted border. Babelon II 240, pl. xcv, 21. *Pers. Ach.* 464, pl. xii, 4. Leu 7 (1973), lot 249, same dies. Rare. Very fine, obverse slightly off center.

255



Bellerophon was supposed to have slain the Chimaera in Lycia, and this myth probably explains the use of his mount Pegasus as a major Lycian coin type.

Uncertain dynast

Circa 450-400 B.C., silver stater, intermediate standard (9.32 gm). Boar walking left, triskeles above/Forepart of lion right with small triskeles over forehead in shallow incuse square with triple border consisting of dots between parallel lines. Unpublished, but cf. BMC 40, pl. ii, 18, Babelon II 155, pl. xcii, 15 and 16 and *Pers. Ach.* 449, pl. xi, 19 (all with lion to left). Little wear but poor strike, thus very fine.

256





Tlos

Circa 400-390 B.C., silver diobol, light standard? (1.31 gm). Lion's scalp facing/T Δ P - FE, laureate and draped bust of Apollo(?) facing, all in shallow incuse circle with dotted border. BMC 134, pl. viii, 2. SNG von Aulock 4191 and Grose pl. 314, 13, same dies. Extremely fine with weak obverse.



Uncertain mint

Circa 400-390 B.C., silver obol or trihemiobol (0.86 gm). Facing female head wearing triple-crested headdress, border of dots/Lioness seated left, head turned facing, lifting off foreleg, border of dots. Unpublished. Probably unique. Very fine plus.



Phaselis

Circa 230 B.C., silver stater, Persic standard (11.00 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with flowing locks at neck, border of dots/Athena standing right on prow and hurling thunderbolt, in front of her a coiled serpent, beneath prow KΑΕΩΝΤΜΟΣ. SNG von Aulock 4435, this coin. Very fine.

Phaselis was a Rhodian colony on the coast of Lycia, founded in 690 B.C. It possessed three harbors in a region where harbors were scarce, and as a result it became a commercial power very different in outlook from the cities of the insular and mountainous interior of Lycia. Besides alluding to Phaselis' sea power the prow (φασηλος) is a pun on the name of the city.

PAMPHYLIA



Aspendus

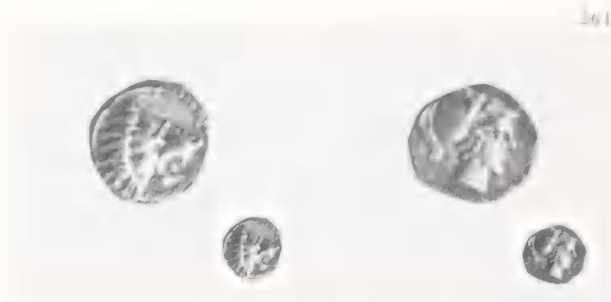
275-250 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.60 gm). Two nude wrestlers, the one on the left grasping the other by the wrists, between them ΗΘ, border of dots/ΕΣΤΕΦΑΙΥ, slinger in short chiton tucked up at hips standing right, in right field forepart of bridled horse over Phrygian helmet, border of dots. Pozzi 2790, Weber 7320. F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Zur Griechischen und Römischen Münzkunde* (1908), p. 173, 1. Extremely rare. Superb.

Aspendus was a Greek colony located on the small navigable river Eurymedon. Although it claimed an Argive foundation, it seems to have gravitated toward Persia and preferred Persian rule. The slinger is regarded as a canting type because the Greek for slinger, σφενδανητης, resembles the city's name. Of the series with the equine protome Imhoof-Blumer says, "there are representations of the slinger which are most outstanding [ganz vortrefflich] for the period" (*Kleinasiatische Münzen*, Vienna 1902, p. 316).

Side

Fourth century B.C., silver obol, Persic standard (0.63 gm). Lion's head right, border of dots/Head of Athena right in crested Corinthian helmet. Cf. Imhoof-Blumer *Kl. M.* p. 344, 5 and 6. Rare. Very fine.

Imhoof's attribution of this series of small anepigraphic coins to Side (see *Kl. M.* p. 311) is based on the stylistic resemblance of the Athena head to the Athena head on the fourth century staters of Side with the pomegranate reverse (see below). They had previously been attributed variously to Aspendus and Selge (see *Numismatic Chronicle* 1895, p. 286 and BMC p. lxxiii).



Side

Circa 300 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (14.32 gm). Head of Athena right in crested Corinthian helmet/Nike walking left holding wreath in extended right hand, in left field a pomegranate and Δ Ε Ι. SNG von Aulock 4786, BMC 25. Extremely fine.

Side was a chief seat of the worship of Athena. The pomegranate (σύνη) is a canting pun on the city's name.



CILICIA

Celenderis

Circa 450-400 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.46 gm). Nude horseman with whip seated side-saddle on horse galloping left, A below forelegs, border of dots/K Ε Α, goat kneeling left on dotted exergual line, head turned back. C. M. Kraay, "The Celenderis hoard," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1962, pl. 1, 1, this coin. Very fine plus.

Celenderis, a coastal town, claimed a foundation by Sandokos, father of Kinyras. The goat type has been explained by the legend of Kinyras, who founded a temple of Aphrodite in Cyprus in whose sanctuary young goats were used for purposes of divination. More likely this type was adopted simply because the goat was a very common inhabitant of the Cilician mountains.



Celenderis

Circa 450-400 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.87 gm). Nude horseman with whip seated side-saddle on horse galloping left/K Ε Α Ε Ν above ithyphallic goat kneeling left on dotted exergual line, head turned back. Kraay *art. cit.* pl. 1, 13, same dies. Very fine.





Mallus

Circa 600 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (11.64 gm). Female figure with curved wings running right, wearing chiton, arms extended, head turned left/Very rough conical baetyl in meuse square. Babelon I 900. Fine.

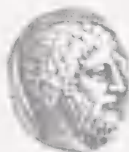
Doubtful attribution. Although this precise type is not listed by Robinson (see "A find of archaic coins from south-west Asia Minor," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1936, pp. 265ff.), his reattribution of very similar coins to Caria (see lot 232) implies a probable reattribution here as well.



Nagidus

Circa 400-375 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.52 gm). Aphrodite, draped, seated left on throne, hair caught up in sphendone, holding phiale in right hand and resting left elbow on arm of chair. Eros standing left at her side, border of dots/ΝΑΓΙΔΩΝ, Dionysus standing left, himation draped over left shoulder and from waist downwards, holding vine branch with two grape clusters in right hand and thyrsus in left, ♂ in lower left field. SNG von Aulock 5754, this coin. Very fine.

Nagidus, a Samian colony on the coast of Cilicia, commenced issuing currency toward the end of the fifth century. Aphrodite and Dionysus are the constant types of the coinage of Nagidus.



Nagidus

Circa 400-380 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.45 gm). Head of bearded Dionysus right, crowned with ivy, border of dots/Head of Aphrodite right wearing bead necklace and droplet earring, hair caught up in sphendone. Kastner 4 (1973), lot 169. Cf. Babelon II 1500, pl. cxli, 1, same obverse die (but reverse has legend); cf. also Pozzi 2827 and *Historia Numorum* p. 725. Extremely rare variant (two specimens known). Extremely fine/Very fine.



Soli

460-386 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.27 gm). Archer kneeling left, wearing winged Persian cap and garment about loins and testing his bow, quiver and bow-case at his side, border of dots/ΣΟΛΕΩΝ on left, cluster of grapes with tendrils attached to stalk, Α-Θ above, ♀ in lower right field, border of dots. Babelon II 546. About very fine.

Soli, founded by Argives and Lydians from Rhodes, was located on the coast in Cilicia Pedias, an extremely fertile region which produced grain, olives, flax and vines. Grapes must have been a significant economic factor for Soli since they are the constant reverse type for the city's coinage. This particular issue, with its Persian archer, was evidently authorized by one of the Persian satraps of Cilicia and might better be classified as a satrapal coin were it not for the unusual circumstance that it lacks the name of the satrap or any Aramaic legend. A parallel issue from Tarsus, linked to this one by shared magisterial symbols, was no doubt ordered by the same dynast.

Soli

Circa 400-350 B.C. silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (9.72 gm). Head of Athena right wearing necklace and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with griffin; border of dots/ΣΟΛΙ; grape cluster on vine with two tendrils and leaf. BMC 17. Very fine.

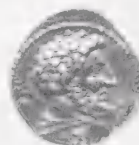
A legend current in antiquity maintained that the city had been founded by the Athenian law-giver Solon during his travels after issuing his reforms. This is probably a confusion with the tale which has him founding Soli in Cilicia, but it nonetheless explains the use of Athena as a coin type at Soli.



Soli

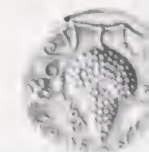
386-380 B.C. silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (9.52 gm). Head of bearded Herakles right wearing lion skin around neck; border of dots/ΣΟΛΙ|ΚΟΙΝ; head of bearded satrap right in Persian headdress. BMC 27. Babelon II 563, pl. cxvii, 1. Very fine.

The mint of Soli was used by the satrap Tiribazus (circa 386-380 B.C.) for the production of coins with his own types and, usually, in his name; he authorized a contemporary issue from Mafius with the same types—Herakles and satrap's head. It is not clear whether the latter is intended as a portrait of Tiribazus.



Soli

Circa 350-300 B.C. silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (9.58 gm). Head of Athena right in triple-crested Corinthian helmet/ΣΟΛΙΣΤΗΝ; grape cluster with two tendrils and leaf in left field; rose and ΜΟΣ in right field; owl standing right. Cf. SNG von Aulock 5871. Extremely fine.



Tarsus

Mazaeus, circa 361-333 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.68 gm). 198/69 on right, 99 in lower left field; Baaltars, nude to waist, seated left on diphros, head facing, holding eagle, ear of grain and grape cluster in right hand and lotus-headed sceptre in left; border of dots/Lion attacking kneeling bull to left, 4919 in dots above, 49 in dots below; linear border. BMC 56. Babelon II 696, pl. cxii, 14. *Pers. Arch.* pl. v, 9 and 10. De Luynes 2850 and 2851. Superb.

Although it was probably a native Cilician settlement, Tarsus, on the Cydnus river, liked to claim Triptolemus, Herakles or Perseus as its founder. It served as the capital for both Cilician monarchs and Persian satraps, but nevertheless by the fourth century it was well along in the process of hellenization. During his thirty years' term as governor of Cilicia Mazaeus minted great numbers of coins using Aramaic legends but featuring local types such as Baal of Tarsus and the lion and bull which were known as the civic emblem of Tarsus.

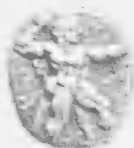




Tarsus

Mazaeus, circa 361-333 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (11.92 gm). 196/9 on right, Baaltars, nude to waist, seated left on diphros, head facing, holding eagle, ear of grain and grape cluster in right hand and lotus-headed sceptre in left, border of dots/Lion attacking kneeling bull to left, 4919 above, 93 below, linear border. Cf. BMC pl. xxxi, 2 and Babelon II 684, pl. cxii, 15. Very fine.

CYPRUS



Citium

Azbaal, circa 449-425 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.30 gm). Herakles, with lion skin draped over head and hanging down back, advancing right with left arm extended, right holding club over head, border of dots/09200, lion attacking stag right, all in shallow incuse square with dotted border. Babelon II 1204, pl. cxxx, 21. same dies. BMC 12. Fine.

From 466 B.C., after the battle of the Eurymedon, the Athenians made themselves masters of nearly all of Cyprus. However Citium, the stronghold of Phoenician power in Cyprus, did not fall until 449 B.C., and the death of Cimon in the same year turned the tide back in favor of the Persians. Azbaal, whose reign begins shortly after the Athenian evacuation, introduced as his reverse type the common oriental theme of a lion killing a stag, which in this context may symbolize the triumph of Persia over the Greeks. Herakles-Melkarth was the chief deity of Citium and appears on nearly all its coins.



Paphos

Onasi...?, circa 450-400 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.83 gm). ☼ ⚡ (*pa o*, retrograde) beneath bull standing left on dotted exergual line, winged solar disc above bull, ankh in left field, border of dots/eagle, viewed from below, flying left, astragalus in lower left field, ☼ ⚡ (or die break?) in upper left, all in shallow incuse square. BMC pl. XXII, 1 (=Hunterian p. 562, 3) and 2. Rare. Fine.

Paphos was a Phoenician foundation on the west coast of Cyprus and the chief seat of the worship of Aphrodite, who was said to have come ashore at Paphos after her birth from the sea-foam. The high priests of her temple exercised religious supervision over the whole island, and it is their names which appear on the coins of Paphos. Coins similar to this specimen, but with an ivy leaf symbol on the reverse, have a fuller inscription giving us the name *Onasi...*, but it is probably assuming too much to complete it as *Onasioikos* (as Babelon II 1304ff.), though the name is known from a dedicatory inscription at Marium and was erroneously read into a coin legend of that city (see BMC p. lvii). The flying eagle may be connected with the practice of divination from bird flight, and the astragalus was associated with Aphrodite because the best throw bore her name.



Salamis

Euagoras I, 411-374 B.C., gold tenth daric, Persic standard (0.76 gm). Head of bearded Herakles right wearing lion skin headdress/Forepart of goat lying right, club below, linear border. BMC 52, pl. xi, 14. Babelon II 1152, pl. cxxvii, 24. *Pers. Ach.* 583, pl. xvi, 23. Rare. Very fine plus.

Salamis, supposedly founded by Teucer, son of Telamon, and named by him after his native island, was by far the most important city of Cyprus. It became subject to the Persians with the rest of Cyprus, but its king Euagoras returned from exile in 411 and fought tenaciously until he had freed the whole island, about 385. He was a faithful ally of Athens and a proponent of hellenization. The goat (*αιγαγρος*), which he introduced as a coin type and which disappears after his reign, may be a canting type for his name.

Salamis

Euagoras II as satrap of Caria, 351-349 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (13.82 gm). Uncertain Carian mint. Great King right in running-kneeling position, wearing kandys and cidaris and drawing bow, border of dots/Euagoras in Persian garb on horseback galloping right, holding spear in raised right hand, border of dots. Babelon II 117. Cf. *Pers. Ach.* 623, pl. xvii. 16, Pozzi 3139 and Hess-Leu 28 (1965), lot 251. Very rare variant. Fine plus.

Euagoras II was king of Salamis and Persian satrap of Cyprus from around 361 B.C. In 351 Cyprus joined the revolt of Egypt and Phoenicia against Artaxerxes III Ochus. Euagoras alone of the Cypriote kings remaining loyal to the Great King. He was driven from his throne and replaced by Pnytagoras. Hidriaeus, satrap of Caria, gave him a fleet to help him recover his position. This coin is an example of the money minted by Euagoras in Caria while organizing his invasion force. The expedition failed, however, and Artaxerxes awarded his faithful vassal the crown of Sidon as compensation.

KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA

Ariarathes IV Eusebes

220-163 B.C., silver obol, Attic standard (0.72 gm). Draped bust of Ariarathes right in tall wedge-shaped leather tiara bound with two diadems, border of dots/[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΑΡ]ΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ, ram running left, head turned back. B. Simonetta, *Schweizer Muenzblätter* February 1975, p. 4, fig. 3 (Ariarathes VI). Cf. O. Mørkholm, "The classification of Cappadocian kings," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1969, p. 22, 9 and pl. v, 9 (bronze). Very rare. Very fine.

Simonetta attributed this rare obol to Ariarathes VI, but O. Mørkholm has been kind enough to point out the appearance of the same unusual tiara on the bronze of Ariarathes IV cited above. The whole portrait is in fact so similar that it is impossible not to attribute the two coins to the same king.

SELEUCID KINGS OF SYRIA

Seleucus I Nicator

312-280 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 298-280 B.C., Attic standard (16.82 gm). Ecbatana mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle and sceptre, in left field inverted anchor over Δ, Δ' under throne, border of dots. Newell ESM 506, same obverse die. Very fine.

Seleucus had been a companion of Alexander who distinguished himself particularly in the Indian campaign. After Alexander's death, in the second partition of his empire, he obtained the satrapy of Babylon but was driven out by Antigonus. Organizing an alliance with Ptolemy and Cassander against Antigonus, Seleucus was finally able to recover Babylon in 312, and this is usually regarded as the date of his foundation of the Seleucid dynasty. Seleucus assumed the royal title in 305 with the other Successors. This coin exemplifies his first step toward a coinage of his own: the types are Alexander's, but the coin is issued in Seleucus' name. The anchor is a typical Seleucid device and may allude to Seleucus' command of Ptolemy's fleet in the struggle against Antigonus.

Seleucus I Nicator

312-280 B.C., silver tetradrachm of before circa 285 B.C., Attic standard (15.96 gm). Baetra mint. Laureate head of Zeus right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ in exergue, Athena brandishing shield in quadriga of elephants right, anchor and ⚡ in field above elephants, border of dots. Newell ESM 661. Good very fine.

The elephant quadriga of the reverse commemorates the decisive role played by Seleucus' elephants in the battle of Ipsus, in which the alliance of Seleucus, Ptolemy, Cassander and Lysimachus finally defeated and killed their great antagonist Antigonus the One-eyed.





Seleucus I Nicator

312-280 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.91 gm). Persepolis-Istakhi mint. Head of Seleucus right in leather helmet with bull's ear and horn, leopard skin around neck, border of dots/[BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Nike in chiton standing right and crowning trophy of helmet, cuirass, sword and shield. 1-AX across lower field. Newell ESM 417 BMC 37 SNG Lockett 3097. Rare. Fine.

The portrait of Seleucus, one of the earliest numismatic portraits of a living ruler, is of particular interest because of the resemblance he is made to have to the Herakles of Alexander's tetradrachms. Remembering that the Herakles was widely regarded as a portrait of Alexander we can see that an intentional parallel is drawn between the two which is further enhanced by the animal skin tied around the neck of each. The leopard was the animal of Dionysus, and thus its skin around Seleucus' neck is a graceful allusion to the god who conquered India. This type then commemorates Seleucus' campaign in India and likens his successes there to those of Alexander and Dionysus. The reverse type, which is strictly Greek in its iconography, commemorates the battle of Ipsus, dating the issue to after 301. Thus this coin celebrates Seleucus' recent consolidation of his empire from Asia Minor to India.



Antiochus I Soter

280-261 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.04 gm). Smyrna mint. Diademed head of Antiochus right, border of dots/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Apollo, nude except for drapery over right thigh, seated left on omphalos holding three arrows in right hand and resting left on bow, in inner left field inverted anchor over a symbol, in right field a symbol. Newell WSM 1493 pl. lxiv, 10 and 11 same obverse die. Of extraordinary style. Superb.

This idealized yet sensitive portrait of Antiochus must surely represent the height of Seleucid numismatic art. Antiochus served as governor of the eastern provinces for his father Seleucus from 293/2. On his accession in 280 he renounced his father's ambitions in the west and laid the basis for a century of friendship with Macedon. During his reign he lost northern Asia Minor and much of the Asian coast, but he repulsed the Gallic invasion of Asia Minor in honor of which he assumed the epithet Soter or Savior. He introduced the Apollo reverse type, familiar on so many Seleucid tetradrachms.



Antiochus II Theos

261-246 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.00 gm). Cyne mint. Diademed youthful head of Antiochus right, border of dots/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Herakles nude except for lion skin over right thigh, seated left on rock draped with lion skin on which he rests his left hand while his right holds club, in outer left field a one-handed cup, below A, PM and Δ. Newell WSM 1522, pl. lxvii, 2 (only one specimen recorded). Rare. Very fine.

Antiochus II commonly retained the portrait of his father on the earlier coins of his reign. The Herakles reverse type, which may have begun before the death of Antiochus I, symbolizes the so-called Phocæan League, a defensive alliance of Phocæa and the Aeolian cities during the war between Eumenes I and the elder Antiochus. The attribution of this issue to Cyne is confirmed by the one-handed cup which occurs as the civic emblem on both earlier and later coins of that city, struck in both bronze and silver.



Antiochus II Theos

261-246 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.10 gm). Ecbatana mint. Diademed head of Antiochus II right/BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Apollo, nude except for drapery over right thigh, seated left on omphalos holding three arrows in right hand and resting left on bow, in inner left field a symbol, and forepart of feeding horse left. Newell ESM 542, pl. xxxix, 25. Interesting eastern style. Very fine.

Antiochus II was surnamed Theos by Milesians grateful for deliverance from their tyrant. He permitted the rise of the Arsacid and Bactrian kingdoms on formerly Seleucid soil while preoccupied with warring against Egypt. Eventually he made peace and repudiated his wife Laodice in order to marry her niece, daughter of Ptolemy II. After the latter's death in 247 he recalled Laodice who repaid this sentimental impulse by murdering Antiochus to open the succession to her son Seleucus Callinicus.

Seleucus II Callinicus

246-226 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 244-240 B.C., Attic standard (17.13 gm), Antioch-on-the-Orontes mint. Diademed youthful head of Seleucus right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, nude Apollo standing left, holding arrow in right hand and resting left elbow on tripod, ☿ in outer left field. Newell WSM 988, pl. xxii, 11, same obverse die. Extremely fine.

At the time of the death of Antiochus II Berenice and her infant son were in residence at Antioch, but partisans of Laodice rose up and killed them. This provoked a punitive invasion by Berenice's brother Ptolemy III who captured Antioch and ravaged the Seleucid kingdom at will until domestic disturbances recalled him to Egypt. Seleucus II was then able to attempt the recovery of his lost territory. He recaptured Antioch in the spring of 244 B.C. This issue represents the resumption of Seleucid coinage from that mint shortly thereafter.



Antiochus IV Epiphanes

175-164 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.08 gm), Antioch mint(?). Diademed head of Antiochus right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ, nude Apollo seated left on omphalos holding arrow in right hand and resting left on bow, Θ in exergue. Naville X, 1925 (Petrowicz collection), lot 1037. Cf. BMC 8. Not in O. Mørkholm, *Studies in the Coinage of Antiochus IV of Syria*, Copenhagen 1943. Extremely rare. Extremely fine but cracked.

Antiochus IV was the third son of Antiochus the Great. After some years as a Roman hostage he was freed to seize the throne after his brother's murder. He is chiefly remembered today as an oppressor of the Jews, because his policy of forcible hellenization provoked the revolt of the Maccabees. On an expedition against Parthia he died in a state of raving insanity, which both Greeks and Jews attributed to his sacrilegious crimes. They parodied his epithet *Epiphanes* with one of their own—*Epimanes*, the madman. The portraiture on his coins is nearly always idealized, as might be expected from a monarch obsessed with his claims to divinity.



Alexander I Bar

152-145 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 145 B.C., Phoenician standard (14.15 gm), Tyre mint. Diademed and draped bust of Alexander right, border of dots/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, eagle standing left on prow, palm over shoulder, trident under feet. Tyre monogram on club in left field, date αεϛ over ϛ in right, border of dots. SNG Copenhagen 272. Very fine/Extremely fine.

Encouraged by Ptolemy VI this commoner laid claim to the throne of Syria as a son of Antiochus IV. He defeated and slew Demetrius I in battle and reigned for several years until himself overthrown by Demetrius II. In addition to striking coins in the regular Seleucid series Alexander instituted a novel Phoenician coinage, struck in Phoenician cities on the Phoenician standard. This coinage shows a strong Ptolemaic influence, the reverse being virtually identical to that of Ptolemaic tetradrachms, even down to the order of the legend.



Antiochus VIII Grypus

121-96 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.93 gm), Antioch mint(?). Diademed head of Antiochus right, reel and pellet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns him and sceptre in left. Thunder throne, ΠΕΑ vertically in outer left field, all within laurel wreath. SNG Lockett 3176 and 3177, Bement 1712, *Fleur de coin*.

The coin portraits of Antiochus VIII clearly indicate the reason for his nickname *Grypus*, 'hook nose'. He acceded to the throne as co-ruler with his mother, Cleopatra Thea. He eventually became resentful of her dominance, while she looked with disfavor on his indulgences and incompetence. Determined to eliminate him, she prepared poisoned wine for him but a suspicious Antiochus forced her to drink the poison instead. During his thirty-five year sole reign he lost Coele-Syria and Phoenicia to his brother Antiochus Cyzicenus. Grypus was finally murdered by Hieraclean, one of his generals.





Antiochus IX Cyzicenus

116-95 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 107 B.C., Attic standard (16.00 gm). Cilician mint—Mopsus? Diademed head of Antiochus right, reel and pellet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Athena standing left holding small Nike in right hand and shield and spear in left, in outer left field a fire altar over A, in exergue date ΕΣ (year 205 of the Seleucid era), all within laurel wreath. Naville X, 1925 (Petrowicz collection), lot 1460 (=G. K. Jenkins, "Notes on Seleucid coins," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1951, p. 19 and pl. I, 8), same obverse die. Extremely rare—only two known. Very fine plus.

After ruling out the mint of Antioch on stylistic grounds, Jenkins attributes this coin to Mopsus because the identical altar appears on autonomous bronze coins of that city in the second century and later serves as a mintmark of Mopsus on Roman imperial coins. Jenkins suggests that it may even have been the civic badge, alluding to the full name of the city, Mopsuestia, 'the hearth of Mopsus.' There is no evidence that Mopsus had ever before served as a Seleucid mint. This issue was apparently an isolated emergency measure from a time when Cyzicenus was losing ground in the dynastic struggle with his brother Grypus. He lost Antioch in 109/8 B.C. and at the same time most of Cilicia, including the normal mint city of Tarsus. But apparently he held on to a corner of Cilicia for an additional year, long enough to press Mopsus into service as a temporary mint.



Seleucus VI Epiphanes Nicator

96-95 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.86 gm). Diademed head of Seleucus right, reel and pellet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns him, sceptre in left, uncertain letters arranged vertically in outer left field, Δ under throne, all within laurel wreath. Cf. Naville X, 1925 (Petrowicz collection), lot 1500, same obverse die (but N under throne). Extremely fine.

Seleucus VI, son of Antiochus Grypus, continued his father's war with Cyzicenus, whom he defeated and slew in battle. But his cousin Antiochus Eusebes took up the struggle and expelled Seleucus from Syria. He took refuge in Cilicia, establishing himself in Mopsus, but he so antagonized the citizens by his autocracy that they burned him to death in his palace. The increasing feebleness of these late Seleucid rulers is mocked by the multiplication of the grandiose titles they assumed, as *Epiphanes Nicator* here.



Seleucus VI Epiphanes Nicator

96-95 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.47 gm). Diademed head of Seleucus right with beard, reel and pellet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns him, sceptre in left, PA arranged vertically in outer left field, TP under throne, all within laurel wreath. Naville X, 1925 (Petrowicz collection), lot 1501 and SNG Copenhagen 415, same obverse die. SNG Lockett 3193, Kastner 6 (1974), lot 197. Extremely rare. Very fine.



Seleucus VI Epiphanes Nicator

96-95 B.C., silver hemidrachm, Attic standard (1.96 gm). Diademed head of Seleucus right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, filleted double cornucopiae, illegible monogram in left field. Cf. BMC 5 and Naville X, 1925 (Petrowicz collection), lot 1511. Extremely rare. Very fine.

Antiochus X Eusebes Philopator

95-83 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.15 gm). Diademed head of Antiochus right, reel and pellet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns him, sceptre in left, ⚡ over A in outer left field, Δ under throne, all within laurel wreath. Numismatic Fine Arts I (1975), lot 212, same obverse die. SNG Lockett 3195. Pozzi 3031. *Fleur de coin*.

Antiochus X, son of Antiochus Cyzicenus, continued his father's war against Seleucus VI and his brothers.



Antiochus XI Philadelphus

92 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (14.91 gm). Diademed head of Antiochus right, reel and pellet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns him, sceptre in left, ⚡ in inner left field, all within laurel wreath. Naville X, 1925 (Petrowicz collection), lot 1519, same obverse die. SNG Lockett 3197. E. Rogers, "Rare and unpublished coins of the Seleucid kings of Syria," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1912, p. 263 and pl. xi, 10. Very rare. Very fine.

Antiochus XI was a brother of Seleucus VI who continued the latter's war with the line of Cyzicenus until defeated by Antiochus X. He drowned in the river Orontes.



Philippus Philadelphus

92-83 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.20 gm). Diademed head of Philip right, reel and pellet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ [ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ], Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne holding in extended right hand a small Nike who crowns him, sceptre in left, AB in inner left field, Δ under throne, all within laurel wreath. BMC 5. Naville x, 1925 (Petrowicz collection), lot 1538. Superb.

Philippus, another son of Grypus, was one of the last Seleucids to hold power in Syria. In 83 B.C. Tigranes of Armenia was asked to put an end to the wasteful dynastic wars so long prosecuted by the two rival lines of the Seleucid dynasty. He instituted a reign of peace in Syria which ended only with the region's annexation by Rome.



PHOENICIA

Aradus

Circa 400-350 B.C., silver stater, Persic standard (11.46 gm). Laureate head of bearded deity right, linear border/Galley right with eye at prow, ornament and standard on poop, row of shields along bulwark, water represented by three wavy lines, ⋈ in upper right field, all in shallow incuse square. BMC 18. SNG Copenhagen 10. Ex Muenzen und Medaillen 47 (1972), lot 530. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Aradus, built on an island off the northern coast of Phoenicia, had various foundation legends of which the most probable is that it was colonized by Sidonian exiles. At any rate it emerged very early as an extremely important maritime city, at first ruled by its own kings and later absorbed into the Persian empire. Its use of the Persic rather than the Phoenician weight standard suggests its isolation from the other Phoenician cities and may imply either closer ties to the Persian King of Kings or a strong commercial involvement with nearby Cyprus, which also used the Persic standard. The deity on the obverse has often been identified as Dagon, the Philistine fish-god, while the reverse appropriately advertizes the city's mighty fleet.





Sidon

Eshmunazar(?), late fifth century B.C., silver half shekel, Phoenician standard (6.75 gm). Galley left with sails furling, waves represented by double zigzag line, border of dots/ Great King standing right in sandals and chiton, quiver on shoulder, drawing bow, to left a large incuse head of Bes facing, on right a large incuse goat's head right with curved horns, all in shallow incuse square. BMC 2, pl. xvii, 13. SNG Copenhagen 188. Very rare. Very fine.

Sidon was another important maritime and commercial city of Phoenicia, ruled by native kings under Persian suzerainty. The presence of the Persian king on most of the city's coins may indicate that Sidon was the Persian headquarters in Phoenicia, while the galley type is a clear reminder that Sidon's fleet was the flower of the Persian navy and the Sidonian admiral had precedence over all the other Phoenician officers.

Tyre

Circa 450-400 B.C., silver stater, Phoenician standard (13.44 gm). Dolphin leaping right over triple zigzag line of waves beneath which murex shell, cable border/Owl standing right, head facing, crook and flail over left shoulder, incuse impression fitting outline of type, all within shallow incuse square. BMC 2, pl. xxviii, 10. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Tyre was a colony of Sidon, located about twenty miles south of the mother city, which eventually surpassed even that great metropolis in wealth and importance, though the Persians always gave precedence to Sidon. By the fifth century the original site of Tyre had been abandoned for an island. The coin types again reflect the importance of the sea in the city's economy; the murex in particular symbolizes the purple dye industry for which Tyre was famous even into Roman times. It has been suggested that the owl type, reminiscent of the Athenian coinage, should rather be regarded as some kind of hawk, possibly deriving its inspiration from Egypt where the hawk, along with the crook and flail, was a mark of kingship.

ACHAEMENID PERSIA

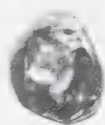
Darius III Kodomannos(?)

337-330 B.C., gold daric, Persian standard (8.35 gm). Great King right in running-kneeling position, wearing sandals and chiton and holding bow in left hand and transverse spear in right, quiver at shoulder/Irregular oblong incuse. Boston 2205. Jenkins 121. Very fine plus.

The Persians adopted coinage from the Lydians after Cyrus' capture of Sardes in 546 B.C., following 'Croesus' bimetallic system. Until the time of Alexander the Persian daric was the international gold currency of the eastern Mediterranean world. The Greeks derived the word *daric* from the name of Darius, leading many to the conclusion that Darius Hystaspis, 521-486 B.C., must have initiated the Persian coinage. However modern philologists prefer to derive the word from *dara*, Persian for 'king,' which was probably used as a nickname just as Athenian tetradrachms were called 'owls' and Corinthian staters 'colts.' The type persisted without significant change until the end of the coinage, making attribution to specific rulers tricky. Sevrig (*Syria*, 1959, pp. 54ff. n. 5) has challenged the traditional identification of the obverse figure as the Great King, basing his argument on the style of the head-dress and suggesting a mythical hero instead.

Darius III Kodomannos(?)

337-330 B.C., gold daric, Persian standard (8.31 gm). Great King right in running-kneeling position, wearing sandals and chiton and holding bow in left hand and transverse spear in right, quiver at shoulder/Irregular oblong incuse. Boston 2205. Jenkins 121. Very fine.



Mazaces

333-331 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.40 gm). Uncertain Babylonian mint (not Babylon). Head of Athena right wearing round earring and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with stylized palmette and olive leaves/449, owl standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, in inner right field. Newell *Miscellanea Numismatica* 44. Very fine.

Mazaces was appointed satrap of Egypt by Darius but surrendered the territory promptly when Alexander actually invaded Egypt. He was rewarded for his cooperation, and for his loyalty to the new regime, by an appointment as governor of some important city in the Babylonian region. There he struck imitation owls for trade purposes which are very similar to those he coined in Egypt. They bear his name in Aramaic and also share a curious three-pronged symbol which characterizes his Egyptian issues. However the Babylonian coinage is more barbarous in style, displaying a certain continuity with Athenian imitations struck in Babylonia before the time of Mazaces (see Newell 43).

Mazaeus

331-328 B.C., gold double daric of circa 331-330 B.C., Persian standard (16.36 gm). Babylon mint. Great King right in running-kneeling position, wearing sandals and eideris and holding bow in left hand and dagger in right/Striated incuse. BMC 1, pl. xx, 1. Very fine.

These imitations of the Persian coinage were struck by Alexander's governors and successors in the east to serve as a transitional coinage until Alexander's own types could be introduced. Mazaeus was a Persian officer who distinguished himself as commander of the cavalry at the battle of Gaugamela but later surrendered to Alexander and was appointed by the latter to be his governor in Babylon.

PARTHIA

Mithradates I

Circa 171-138 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 140/39 B.C., reduced Attic standard (15.37 gm). Seleucia mint. Diademed and draped bust of Mithradates right, reel and pellet border/BΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, nude and beardless Herakles standing left with lion skin draped over left arm, holding wine cup in right hand and club in left. 未 in outer left field. TOP (year 173) in exergue. Sellwood 13/2. BMC 55 and 56. Very fine.

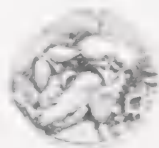
The Arsacid dynasty emerged from the nomadic tribes of Khurasan and established itself in the Seleucid satrapy of Parthia. The greatest territorial expansion occurred under this king, Mithradates I, but his successes were due in part to the Roman pressure on Antiochus III. Though the Parthian kingdom was Persian in religion, customs and political organization, Seleucid cultural influence is evident in the Hellenistic style of the portrait bust, the nude figure of Herakles and the title *Philhellene*. Coins struck in Seleucia are dated according to the Seleucid era beginning in 312 B.C.

Orodes II

Circa 57-38 B.C., silver drachm, reduced Attic standard (3.86 gm). Ecbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust of Orodes left wearing torque with sea-horse finial, wart on forehead, star in front, crescent and star behind/BΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Α[ΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΤΕΡΕΤ]ΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ[Σ], archer seated right on throne holding bow beneath which 未 inverted anchor behind throne. Sellwood 48/7. BMC 184 (Orodes I). *Fleur de coin*.

Orodes II, son of Phraates III, came to power by collaborating with his brother Mithradates in the murder of their father and then seizing the throne from Mithradates — on he had put to death before his very eyes. The greatest event of Orodes' reign was the Parthian victory at Carrhae in 53 B.C., when Crassus and thirty thousand invading Roman soldiers were killed or captured. This disaster stunned the Roman world but produced many benefits for the Parthian kingdom, including a period of economic growth which is attested by the plentiful coinage of Orodes. The wart, later regarded as a guarantee of genuine Arsacid breeding, appears for the first time on the coin portraits of Orodes.

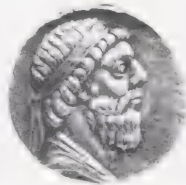
301



302



303



304





306



307



308



Phraataces and Musa

2-4 A.D., silver tetradrachm, reduced Attic standard (11.55 gm). Seleucia mint. [BACIAF ΩC BACIAF ΩN] in curve around diademed and jacketed bust of Phraataces left, diadem represented by four parallel lines, wart on forehead, short hair revealing ear and hoop earring, end of torque invisible, in front of head small Nike flying right with wreath. ΠΙ between ends of diadem, border of dots/ΘΕΑC ΟΤΡ[ΑΝΙΑC ΜΟΤΘΗC] BACIA around draped bust of Musa right wearing diadem and tiara, double-droplet earring and necklace, in front a Nike flying left to crown her. ΞΑ between ends of diadem, border of dots. Sellwood 58/2. Rare. Very fine/Extremely fine.

Musa was a gifted Italian slave girl presented by the emperor Augustus to the Arsacid king Phraates IV (circa 38-2 B.C.). She became his favorite wife and bore him a son, Phraataces. After obtaining his recognition as heir Musa poisoned Phraates. Mother and son were married in 2 A.D.

Phraataces and Musa

2-4 A.D., silver drachm, reduced Attic standard (3.83 gm). Rhagae mint? Diademed and draped bust of Phraataces left, diadem represented by three parallel lines, no wart, ends of torque invisible, two small wreath-bearing Nikes in front and behind/ΜΟΤΘΗC ΟΑ ΘΕΑC ΟΤΤΔ around draped bust of Musa left wearing diadem and tiara, hook-shaped earring and head necklace with central medallion, Η under chin. Sellwood 58/7. Superb.

BACTRIA

Diodotus I

Circa 246-240 B.C., gold stater, Attic standard (8.39 gm). Diademed head of Diodotus right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ. Zeus, viewed from behind and naked except for aegis draped over extended left arm, striding left and hurling thunderbolt, at his feet to left eagle standing left, wreath in inner left field, border of dots. BMC 1 and 2. Newell ESM 723, pl. liii, 18. Jameson 1794. Leu 13 (1975), lot 318. Extremely rare. Nearly extremely fine.

Diodotus, a Greek and former officer of mercenary troops, was appointed governor of Bactria by Antiochus I. Some years later, when Antiochus II was busy waging war against Egypt, he seized the opportunity to establish himself as an independent monarch, not through sudden rebellion but by a gradual cessation of tribute payments. The progress of this 'revolution' can be traced in the issues of the Bactria mint. His first coins, bearing the portrait of Diodotus but still struck in Antiochus' name, are die-linked with the last issues of Antiochus II; he probably did not strike in his own name until after the death of the latter in 247 B.C. His portrait displays a tendency to become increasingly young and idealized with succeeding issues, and it is possible that the later ones were issued by his son Diodotus the younger.

Diodotus I

Circa 246-240 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.88 gm). Diademed head of Diodotus right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ. Zeus, viewed from behind and naked except for aegis draped over extended left arm, striding left and hurling thunderbolt, at his feet to left eagle standing left, M in inner left field, border of dots. Qunduz pl. 1, 8. Fine.

The striding Zeus, constant reverse type of Diodotus, may have been inspired by the king's name, which means 'gift of Zeus.'

Euthydemus I

Circa 230-190 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.94 gm). Diademed head of Euthydemus right with rugged features, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ, nude Herakles seated left on rocks holding club in right hand, ⚡ in outer right field, border of dots. A. D. H. Bivar, "The Bactra coinage of Euthydemus and Demetrius," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1951, p. 25, 4 and pl. iii, 4. BMC 6. Rare variant with powerful portrait. Bold very fine with rough surface.

Euthydemus a native of Magnesia, was brother-in-law to Diodotus II and satrap of one of Bactria's northern provinces. Diodotus initiated a pacifist policy which entailed a treaty with the Parthians, the traditional enemies of the Iranians who inhabited Bactria. This policy proved so unpopular with his native subjects that Euthydemus was able to lead a revolt, kill Diodotus and assume the throne. He proved an able ruler, reigning far longer than the average Hellenistic monarch. He successfully resisted a mighty invasion by Antiochus the Great about 208 B.C., thus foiling the Seleucid's dreams of the conquest of India. His strength of character is perfectly expressed in this tough, realistic portrait.



Euthydemus I

Circa 230-190 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.36 gm). Diademed head of Euthydemus right with youthful features, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ, nude Herakles seated left on rocks holding club in right hand, ⚡ in inner right field, border of dots. Qunduz 10. Bivar *art. cit.* p. 26, 6 and pl. iii, 6. Extremely fine.



310

Demetrius I

Circa 200-185 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.46 gm). Diademed and draped bust of Demetrius right in elephant headdress/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, nude Herakles standing facing holding club and lion skin in left hand and crowning himself, ⚡ in inner left field. Qunduz 28-33. Bivar *art. cit.* p. 31, 14 and pl. iv, 14. BMC 1. Very rare. Nearly extremely fine.

The son of Euthydemus, Demetrius was a capable warrior. He took possession of the Seleucid satrapies to the north and west of Bactria and even conquered certain Parthian lands. His most ambitious endeavor was his invasion of India, which he penetrated as far as Taxila. The elephant skin which he wears on his tetradrachms symbolizes this achievement and thus likens Demetrius to Alexander the Great who conquered India before him.



311

Demetrius I

Circa 200-185 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.22 gm). Diademed and draped bust of Demetrius right in elephant headdress/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, nude Herakles standing facing holding club and lion skin in left hand and crowning himself, ⚡ in inner left field. Qunduz pl. ii, 27. Very rare. Very fine.

This monogram is also found on early issues of Euthydemus (cf. Bivar 5-7).



312



Agathocles

Circa 180-165 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.80 gm). Diademed and draped bust of Agathocles right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΑΤΟΥΣ, Zeus, nude to waist, standing facing, wearing himation and short boots and holding sceptre in left hand and in right a small Hecate in crown and peplos who holds a torch in each hand, ⬥ in inner left field. Qunduz pl. vii, 84 and 85. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Agathocles, a younger son of Demetrius I, conquered Gandhara and controlled the territory to the east of Bactria after his father's death, making Taxila his capital. In addition to tetradrachms in the Bactrian tradition he issued bilingual drachms of Indian weight.

314



Antimachus

Circa 175 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.44 gm). Diademed and draped bust of Antimachus right wearing kausia, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Poseidon, nude to waist, standing facing holding trident and palm branch, ⬥ in inner right field. Qunduz pl. viii, 93-96. Very fine plus.

On the basis of the find-sites of his coins it is thought that Antimachus was a son of Euthydemus and a younger brother of Demetrius. He ruled in Sogdiana and Margiana, north and east of Bactria. He is portrayed on his tetradrachms as a Macedonian, wearing the national headgear, the kausia. The penetrating portraiture, featuring a mysterious, self-possessed smile, may be by the same hand as the fine renderings of Euthydemus I and Demetrius I. The reverse type of Poseidon, unexpected in land locked Bactria, may allude to a riparian naval victory over the nomadic Sacas.

315



Antimachus

Circa 175 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.76 gm). Diademed and draped bust of Antimachus right wearing kausia, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Poseidon, nude to waist, standing facing holding trident and palm branch, ⬥ in inner right field. Qunduz pl. viii, 93-96. Very fine.

316



Eucratides

Circa 170-155 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.69 gm). Diademed and draped bust of Eucratides right, reel and pellet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, Dioscuri on horseback charging right with levelled spears, each holding palm branch, ⬥ under horses' raised forelegs. Qunduz pl. ix, 101-107. Superb.

Eucratides, son of a princess named Laodice and a commoner Heliocles, set himself up as king of Bactria while Demetrius was campaigning in India. After several years of civil war between the two, Eucratides seems to have killed Demetrius and his son Euthydemus II. He then extended his kingdom in every direction. But while returning from one of his wars he was murdered by his younger son Plato. The present coin, with its youngish portrait, is probably one of Eucratides' earlier issues since it is linked by a monogram to coins of Agathocles (e.g. lot 313 above).

Heliocles

Circa 150 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.52 gm). Diademed and draped bust of Heliocles right, reel and pellet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ, Zeus, nude to waist, standing facing, wearing himation and short boots and holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre in left, ΚΡ in inner left field, Qunduz 390ff, Whitehead 133. Very fine

Heliocles murdered his younger brother Plato after five years' rule and assumed the throne himself. His use of the title *Dikaios*, 'just,' may be an attempt to present his fratricide as vengeance against a parricide. As king Heliocles hastened to expel the Parthians who had occupied western Bactria during Plato's reign, and he struggled to hold off the advance of the Saka nomads from the north. But around 141 B.C. they overran Bactria, killing Heliocles and his son. This was the end of Greek monarchy in Bactria, despite the fact that the barbarians withdrew to settle north of the Oxus. By the time of the embassy of Chang K'ien some twenty years later the remaining Greek inhabitants seem to have disappeared, probably absorbed through intermarriage with the native Iranians.

BACTRIA OR INDIA

Uncertain mint

Circa 350-300 B.C., Attic standard (8.05 gm). Head of Athena right wearing necklace, round earring and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with spiral palmette and three stylized olive leaves, hair represented by two scallops over forehead and a dotted chignon at nape of neck, ΑΡ behind/ΑΘΕ, owl standing right, prow behind. Cf. "Greek coins acquired by the British Museum," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1921, p. 171, 17, a tetradrachm of the same issue and clearly cut by the same hand, reportedly found near the river Oxus. (The article also notes a drachm with the same symbol.) Cf. also BMC Attica pl. vii, 3ff. (Panjabi provenance) Extremely fine.

The Athenian mint was closed c. 322 when Athens fell to the Macedonians. Even before that time, however, certain regions in Asia had supplemented the scant supply of Athenian owls with imitations of their own devising. Some of the Macedonian governors continued this practice wherever they encountered resistance to the Alexandrine coinage among the naturally conservative orientals.

INDO-GREEK KINGDOMS

Kushans

Huvishka, 111-129 A.D., gold stater (7.88 gm). Half figure of king left, radiate and diademed, wearing peaked helmet and coat of mail with cloak and holding spear in left hand and elephant goad in right, legend around partially obliterated/ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ, goddess standing left holding cornucopiae, 𑀘𑀓𑀭𑀯𑀭𑀮 in left field, border of dots, BMC 131. Cf. Whitehead 131 and Pozzi 3173. Very fine plus.

Chinese chronicles of the Han dynasty tell us that the Yue-ti (Kushans) were driven from central Asia west to the Oxus by the Huing-nu (Huns) and settled near Bactria, where they in turn drove out the Greeks and Sacas. The Kushan empire was at its height under Huvishka.

EGYPT

Sabaces

Circa 333 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.04 gm). Head of Athena right wearing bead necklace, round earring and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with stylized spiral palmette and three olive leaves, hair represented by three scallops over forehead and dotted chignon at nape of neck/ΙΣΤΥΝ ΔΕΥΣ, owl standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, two countermarks, all in shallow incuse square, Newell *Miscellaneous Numismatica* 36, Ex Newell collection lot 145. Very fine.

Sabaces was the Persian satrap of Egypt for some time prior to the battle of Issus in 333 B.C. He raised an Egyptian levy and went to the support of Darius III at Issus, where he was killed in battle. It was probably to finance this effort that he struck imitations of fourth century Athenian tetradrachms very similar in style to those struck by other satraps throughout the Persian empire (see lots 301 and 318), bearing his name in Aramaic. Almost all Athenian tetradrachms which circulated in Egypt are countermarks on this specimen.





PTOLEMAIC KINGS OF EGYPT

Ptolemy I Soter as king

305-285 B.C., gold stater, Phoenician standard (7.10 gm), Cyrenaica mint. Diademed head of Ptolemy right/ΗΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, quadriga of elephants driven left by Alexander as young Zeus Ammon holding thunderbolt, in exergue ΥΦ. Boston 2260, same obverse die. Not in Svoronos or Naville, but cf. Svoronos 116. Ex Hess-Leu 24 (1964), lot 252. Very rare variant. Very fine plus.

Ptolemy's mother Arsinoe had been a concubine of Philip of Macedon before her marriage to Lagos, and their son Ptolemy was generally believed to be Philip's natural child. He was an early friend of Alexander and accompanied him on his campaigns. In the territorial division following Alexander's death he received Egypt as satrapy and, unlike the other successors with their relentless ambition for more, retired to Egypt content with his portion. He was a great patron of the arts and sciences, founding the celebrated university, museum and library of Alexandria and associating on easy terms with the scholars they attracted. He himself wrote a history of the Alexandrian wars.



Ptolemy II Philadelphus

284-247 B.C., gold tetradrachm of 271-246 B.C., Phoenician standard (13.90 gm). ΑΔΙΛΦΩΝ, jugate busts right of Ptolemy II, diademed and wearing chlamys, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled, buckler behind, border of dots/ΘΕΩΝ, jugate busts right of Ptolemy I, diademed and wearing aegis, and Berenice I, diademed and veiled, border of dots. Svoronos 604, pl. xiv, 81ff. Extremely fine.

Ptolemy II inherited his father's intellectual bent and promoted the Alexandrian institutions of learning to a peak of distinction. Ptolemy had an interest in natural science and stimulated important studies in this area as well as assembling a zoo in the royal palace. During his reign Manetho produced a Greek translation of the Egyptian chronicles, and the Jewish scriptures were translated into Greek at Ptolemy's express command.



Ptolemy III Euergetes

247/6-221/0 B.C., silver decadrachm of 246 B.C., Phoenician standard (34.17 gm). Veiled head of Arsinoe II right with stephane, horn behind ear, tip of lotus sceptre visible above head, BB behind, border of dots/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae with two grape clusters, border of dots. Svoronos 938, pl. xxviii, 4. BMC 20. Very fine.

Arsinoe II was the daughter of Ptolemy I and Berenice and married Lysimachus, her half-brother Ptolemy Keraunus and finally, her full brother Ptolemy Philadelphus after eliminating his previous wife by an accusation of treason. Though unscrupulous, she proved a capable queen, taking charge of Egypt's foreign affairs. She completely captivated her husband, and after her death in 271 B.C. he deified her, initiated a new dating system based on the date of her death and inaugurated a coinage bearing her portrait. Although she bore him no children, she did adopt the three young children of the queen she had displaced and apparently acquitted herself well as a mother, for her stepson/nephew Ptolemy III continued to honor her on his coinage.



Ptolemy IV Philopator

221/0-204/3 B.C., gold octodrachm, Phoenician standard (27.78 gm). Diademed and draped bust of Ptolemy IV right, border of dots/ΗΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle standing right on thunderbolt, to the right, border of dots. Svoronos 1139, pl. xxxvii, 1 (4000 Fr.). BMC 33 and 34, pl. xi, 1 and 2. British Museum, *A Guide to the Principal Coins of the Greeks*, London 1959, pl. xxxiv, 26. Kraay-Hirmer 806. Of the highest rarity. Expressive portrait. Extremely fine but surface nicked.

The engraver has portrayed with great skill the pudgy, dissolute weakling who killed his mother, uncle and brother and then abandoned himself to debauchery, starting the Egyptian kingdom on its long, slow decline. Such realistic portraits of the Ptolemies are exceptionally rare, as the coins usually bear either the founder of the dynasty or the reigning king deified and idealized beyond all recognition.

Ptolemy IV Philopator

221/0-204/3 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 217-204 B.C., Phoenician standard (14.08 gm). Tyre mint. Bust of Ptolemy I right, diademed and with aegis/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, Tyre monogram over club in left field, Σ over Σ in right. Svoronos 1180, pl. xliii, 4. BMC 25. Very fine.



Ptolemy VI Philometor, regency of Cleopatra I

181/0-174 B.C., gold octodrachm, Phoenician standard (27.73 gm). Veiled head of Arsinoë II right with features of Cleopatra I, wearing stephane, tip of lotus sceptre visible above head, Κ behind, border of dots/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae with two grape clusters, border of dots. Svoronos 1374, pl. xlvii, 1. Superb.

Ptolemy VI inherited the throne of Egypt as a child of five, and the regency was assumed by his mother Cleopatra I, who ruled until her death in 174 B.C. She was an able ruler under whom Egypt enjoyed a brief interlude of prosperity.



326

Ptolemy VI Philometor with Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II

170-163 B.C., silver didrachm, Phoenician standard (6.68 gm). Egyptian mint(?). Bust of Ptolemy I right, diademed and wearing aegis, border of dots/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, border of dots. Svoronos 1490, pl. li, 9. BMC p. 100, 5. Very fine.

Antiochus IV invaded Egypt in 170 B.C., taking Ptolemy VI captive. Philometor's brother then assumed the purple under the title of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes. Unable to take Alexandria, Antiochus established Philometor in Memphis as a puppet king and withdrew. Once he was gone the brothers came to an understanding and ruled jointly. As long as the threat of Antiochus persisted they displayed a certain solidarity, but once that threat was removed by Rome they fell out. Euergetes first expelled Philometor in 163, but Rome turned the tables on him, giving Egypt back to Philometor as sole king and sending Euergetes to Cyprus. It may be noted that the BMC attribution is to Euergetes alone with the coin struck perhaps in Cyrenaica.



327

CYRENAICA

Barce(?)

Circa 485-475 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic-Euboic standard (17.28 gm). Silphium plant with fruit, border of dots/Diademed and bearded head of Zeus Ammon left with goat's horn in shallow incuse square. Asyut 837. Cf. SNG Copenhagen 1182 (later type). Very rare variant – only four known. About very fine.

The cities of Cyrenaica employed a common coin type, suggesting some sort of federation among them. The silphium plant, now extinct, was prized in antiquity for its medicinal and aphrodisiac value and was thus the country's most valuable resource.



328

330



Cyrene

322-313 B.C., gold stater of 10 litrae, Attic standard (8.63 gm). $\epsilon\upsilon\mu\eta\eta$ ANAT-ON, quadriga driven right by male driver in long chiton holding goad in left hand, half solar disc with rays in upper right field, linear border/Zeus Lycaeus seated left on throne holding in extended right hand an eagle looking back, feet on footstool in right field ΚΑΙΡΙΟΣ retrograde, border of dots. Naville 83, same dies SNG Copenhagen 1209, BMC 116. Superb

The quadriga is the most common obverse type for staters of Cyrenaica, which was famed for its horses and chariots (Pindar uses the epithets *eumma* and *evapmaros* in speaking of Cyrene, *Pyth.* iv. 2, 7 and ix. 4). Zeus had a great sanctuary atop Mt. Lycaeus in Arcadia, whence the surname *Lycaeus*.

MAURETANIA

Juba II

25 B.C.-23 A.D., bronze 38 mm. of 33-40 A.D. (31.10 gm). Head of Africa right in elephant headress within wreath/Eagle with open wings standing right on thunderbolt, sceptre in front, all within wreath. Muller 71. SNG Copenhagen 618 and 619. Fine for type.

Juba II was the son of Juba I of Numidia, who allied with Scipio against Caesar in 46 B.C. and lost his kingdom at Thapsus. The child Juba was carried to Italy with the spoils and there educated. After Antony's death Augustus made him king of Numidia, and when this was reduced to a Roman province Augustus gave him Mauretania instead. Juba II was a beloved ruler and his coin types were retained after his death.

AXUM

In the fourth century B.C. Semitic tribes from Saba (Sheba) in southern Arabia settled on the western banks of the Red Sea in northern Ethiopia. Their migration occurred in successive phases through the second century B.C., and they apparently lived in peace with their Hamitic neighbors. About the middle of the first century B.C. the tribe of Habasat set up a kingdom in Ethiopia which is called Axumite after its capital, Axum. The first mention of Axum appears in the *Periplus maris Erythraci* of 67 A.D. where it is referred to as an important ivory market. The only period with a solid contemporary written history is the reign of King Ezanas, who was converted from paganism to Christianity and baptised in 330 A.D. along with his twin brother Asbeha. In 356 Constantine II sent him a letter of encouragement for his new religion. There was a local tradition that Menelik, son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, had carried to Axum the Ark of the Covenant which he had taken from the temple at Jerusalem. Thus Axum became the holy city for the whole region, and the relic was housed in the church of Santa Maria which became the seat for the coronation of the kings of Ethiopia until the nineteenth century.

The unique characteristics and types of Axumite coinage reflect the relative seclusion and lack of contact with peoples outside Ethiopia. These coins are neither Greek, Roman nor Byzantine in style but represent authentic African art. Among the most unusual features of the coinage is the sixth century practice of inlaying gold around the bust or cross of silver and copper coins. Such inlays are not found on the coins of other countries and may possibly have religious significance.

Endybis

227-235 A.D., gold 15 mm. (2.70 gm). $\epsilon\upsilon\mu\eta\eta$ BACIAI TC separated by pellet in crescent, draped bust of Endybis right wearing skull cap, encircled by two ears of grain, $\alpha\epsilon\omega\mu\iota\tau\omega$ BICIAXT separated by pellet in crescent, draped bust of Endybis wearing skull cap, encircled by two ears of grain. Anzani I. Vaccaro I. Extremely fine.

Endybis was a pagan king, and the pellet in crescent is taken to represent a star within a half-moon, a pagan religious symbol which would be replaced by a cross on the coinage of the Christian period.

331



286-317 A.D., silver 14 mm. (1.28 gm). OTC(=retrograde)=ATA, draped bust of Ousanas right wearing skull cap, all within two concentric circles/bAC-IACT, draped bust of Ousanas right wearing skull cap, all within three concentric circles, the outer one ribbed, the second broad and smooth, the third a raised line. Anzani suppl. N. 7, variant. Not in Vaccaro. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Axumite coinage was struck in gold, silver and bronze, but until the fourth century gold was the predominant metal and much more common than silver. Silver issues were scarce and irregular and thus are rare today.



Anafeon

333

Sixth century A.D., gold 18 mm. (1.56 gm). +IAI+IAN+ATA+IAI, draped bust of Anafeon right wearing crown, encircled by two ears of grain around which ribbed border, legend outside but surrounded by larger ribbed border/+AN+AX+IMI+III, draped bust of Anafeon right wearing skull cap, encircled by two ears of grain around which ribbed border, legend outside but surrounded by larger ribbed border. Anzani 85-93 variant. Vaccaro 39. Very fine.

The crowned bust of the ruler on the obverse symbolizes his sovereignty over the entire Axumite kingdom, while the wearing of a cap on the reverse may indicate that he is also a common mortal. The legends, which were originally in Greek, were successively deformed as here, and the Ethiopian alphabet was occasionally added or substituted in the sixth century.



Anonymous

334

Sixth century A.D., gold 18 mm. (1.62 gm). -O-IOV IVXAPICTIA, draped bust of king right wearing crown, encircled by two ears of grain, Greek cross above, all within ribbed border/OAPIACTV EHCIOΩA, draped bust of king right wearing skull cap, encircled by two ears of grain, Latin cross above, all within ribbed border. Seaby Bulletin 1966, G-8. Very fine.

The names and dates of Axumite rulers are extremely difficult to establish. The dynastic list was written many centuries after the reigns it purports to record, and the names given are sometimes the kings' own, sometimes the maternal names and sometimes even the name of the war carried on during the reign.



Esbael

335

Sixth century A.D., gold 19 mm. (1.62 gm). +IIN+IAN+ATA+IAI, draped bust of Esbael right wearing crown, encircled by two ears of grain around which ribbed border, legend outside but surrounded by larger ribbed border/+ANA+IAI+ATA+IAI, draped bust of Esbael right wearing skull cap, encircled by two ears of grain around which ribbed border, legend outside but surrounded by larger ribbed border. Cf. Anzani 110 and 122 and Vaccaro 38. Very fine.





Ousas

Sixth century A.D., gold 18 mm. (1.65 gm). +OVCAC B-ACIA-EVC, draped bust of Ousas right wearing crown, surrounded by two ears of grain around which legend, all within ribbed border/+BEVWA BIAAVIC, draped bust of Ousas right wearing skull cap, encircled by two ears of grain around which legend, all within ribbed border. Cf. Anzani 182-190 and Vaecaro 40. Extremely fine.



Ousanas II

Circa 600 A.D., gold 18 mm. (1.58 gm). AEIVCVC+OVΣ ANAP, draped bust of Ousanas right wearing crown, encircled by two ears of grain around which legend, all within ribbed border/[EY]XAPIC+NE V[Υ], draped bust of Ousanas right wearing skull cap, encircled by two ears of grain around which legend, all within ribbed border. Anzani 181 variant. About extremely fine.



Ousanas II

Circa 600 A.D., gold 19 mm. (1.62 gm). ACIAEAC+OVCAIAB, draped bust of Ousanas right wearing crown, encircled by two ears of grain around which legend, all within ribbed border/X XIC+[I]IUV[+], draped bust of Ousanas right wearing skull cap, encircled by two ears of grain around which legend, all within ribbed border. Anzani 181 variant. Very fine.

(End of the First Session)

SECOND SESSION:
ROMAN AND BYZANTINE COINS

REFERENCES

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Adelson | H. L. Adelson, <i>Light Weight Solidi and Byzantine Trade During the Sixth and Seventh Centuries</i> , Numismatic Notes and Monographs 138, New York 1957. |
| Babelon | E. Babelon, <i>Description historique et chronologique des monnaies de la republique romaine</i> , Paris 1885-1886. |
| BMC | H. Mattingly and R.A.G. Carson, <i>Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum</i> , London 1923-1962. |
| Cohen | H. Cohen, <i>Description historique des monnaies frappees sous l'empire romain communement appelees medailles imperiales</i> , second edition, Paris 1880-1889. |
| Crawford | Michael H. Crawford, <i>Roman Republican Coinage</i> , Cambridge 1974. |
| D.O. | A. Bellinger and P. Grierson, <i>Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collections and in the Whittemore Collection</i> , Washington 1966+. |
| Goodacre | H. Goodacre, <i>Coinage of the Byzantine Empire</i> , second edition, London 1957. |
| Grueber | H.A. Grueber, <i>Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum</i> , London 1910. |
| Hahn | Wolfgang Hahn, <i>Moneta Imperii Byzantini</i> , Vienna 1975. |
| Hendy | M.F. Hendy, <i>Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire 1081-1261</i> , Washington 1969. |
| Morrisson | Cecile Morrisson, <i>Catalogue des monnaies byzantines</i> , Paris 1970. |
| Ratto | R. Ratto, <i>Monnaies byzantines et d'autres pays contemporaines a l'epoque byzantine</i> , Lugano 1930, reprint Amsterdam 1959. |
| RIC | H. Mattingly et al., <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , London 1923+. |
| Ricotti | P.D. Ricotti, <i>La monetazione aurea delle zecche minori bizantine dal VI al IX secolo</i> , Rome 1972. |
| Sydenham | E.A. Sydenham, <i>The Coinage of the Roman Republic</i> , London 1952. |
| Tolstoi | Jean Tolstoi, <i>Monnaies byzantines</i> , St. Petersburg 1913. |
| Wroth | W. Wroth, <i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum</i> , London 1908, reprint 1966. |

Anonymous

Circa 225-187 B.C., silver didrachm (6.72 gm). Rome mint. Laureate head of Janus with side curls, border of dots/ROMA, below, incuse on raised tablet, Jupiter right, hurling thunderbolt with right hand and holding sceptre in left, in quadriga driven by Victory, linear border, Sydenham RRC 64; Grueber II, 132; Crawford 28, 3, same die. Extremely fine.

The herculean effort of the Second Punic War entailed enormous expenditures and hence heavy minting activity, which is reflected in the number and variety of Janus didrachms.



Caius Fabius

340

Circa 96-95 B.C., silver denarius (4.01 gm). Rome mint. Turreted and veiled head of Cybele right wearing earring and necklace, H with three pellets behind, border of dots/C·FABI·C·F in exergue, Victory in fast biga to right, holding goad in right hand, stork standing right in front of galloping horses, border of dots, Sydenham RRC 589; Grueber I, 1582; Crawford 332. Superb.

This Fabius is known to us only through coins. The *type parlant* of the bird on the reverse refers to the family cognomen Buteo ('stork'), which was adopted after such a bird landed on an earlier Fabius' ship as he sailed to Sicily to besiege Drepanum during the Second Punic War. Cybele may have been the family's tutelary goddess. The use of Greek sequence letters, or control marks, was an innovation instituted by Fabius. Crawford dates this coin to 102 B.C.



The Social War

341

Marsic Confederation, 90-88 B.C., silver denarius (3.78 gm). Laureate head of Italia left wearing earring and necklace, border of dots/Youth kneeling facing before a standard holding a pig at which eight soldiers, four on each side, point swords, IX in exergue, Sydenham RRC 629; Grueber II, p. 335. Extremely fine with some flatness to strike.

During the Social War the revolted allies issued their own coinage, similar in appearance to the denarii of Rome but proclaiming by its types and (sometimes) Oscan legends their intention of establishing an independent Italian state. The reverse here illustrates the oath taken by the revolutionaries. The uneven quality of technique and the alternation of Latin and Oscan legends indicate that more than one mint may have been in operation.



A. Postumius A. f. S. n. Albinus

342

Circa 79 B.C., silver serrate denarius (3.86 gm). Rome mint. HISPAN, head of Hispania right with veil and dishevelled hair, border of dots/A·POST·A·F·N·S·A·BIN, togate figure standing left with right hand raised, legionary eagle in front, fasces with axe behind, border of dots, Sydenham RRC 746; Grueber I, 2839. Superb.

The obverse refers to the Spanish praetorship and campaigns of L. Postumius Albinus in 180-179 B.C., for which he celebrated a triumph. The reverse may allude to the levying of troops for his campaigns.





L. Papius

Circa 78-77 B.C., silver serrat denarius (3.72 gm). Auxiliary Italian mint. Head of Juno Sospita right in goat skin headdress, butterfly symbol behind, reel and pellet border/ L-PAPI in exergue, griffin running right, fly below, reel and pellet border. Sydenham RRC 773; Grueber I, 2991; Crawford 384. Superb.

Lucius Papius is unknown except as a moneyer. Juno Sospita was held in particular affection by Roman women, for she was the protecting goddess of women from birth to death. The cult had its origin and special celebrations at Lanuvium, the town from which Papius' family derived.



Q. Fufius Kalenus, Mucius Cordus

Circa 69 B.C., silver serrat denarius (3.84 gm). Rome mint. HO on left, V[IT] on right, KALENI below, jugate heads right of Honos, laureate with hair in ringlets, and Virtus in crested helmet, border of dots/CORD[1] in exergue, IΛ on left, RO on right, Italia standing right, wearing long chiton and holding cornucopiae, clasping hands with Roma standing left, wearing short chiton, holding spear in left hand and resting right foot on globe, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 797; Grueber I, 3358. Superb.

Kalenus is usually identified with Q. Fufius Calenus, tribune of the plebs in 61 B.C., praetor in 59 B.C. and legate to Caesar in Gaul in 51 B.C. He remained allied to Caesar throughout and following the civil war of 49 B.C. and was consul in 47. After Caesar's assassination Calenus followed Mark Antony and commanded the legions in northern Italy. Nothing is known of his co-moneyer Cordus. The types are an apparent reference to the recent pacification of Italy after the Social War and the special protection of the new alliance, which had been placed under the care of Honos and Virtus.



P. Sulpicius Galba

Circa 65 B.C., silver denarius (3.95 gm). Rome mint. S-C, veiled head of Vesta right, border of dots/AE-C[VR] across field, P GAL[BA] in exergue, knife, simulum and ornamented axe, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 839; Grueber I, 3517; Babelon 7. Superb.

This coin, with its reference to the priestly functions of the curule aedile, was struck after Galba assumed the obligations of that office around 70 B.C. He is known to have been rejected as judge in the famous prosecution of Verres in 70 B.C. because of his reputation for severity. Subsequent to an unsuccessful candidacy for the consulship in 63 B.C. he held the offices of pontifex in 57 and augur in 49.



Faustus Cornelius Sulla

Circa 63-62 B.C., silver denarius (3.83 gm). Rome mint. FAVSTVS, draped bust of Diana right wearing diadem, cruciform earring and pendant necklace, lituus behind, border of dots/FELIX, Sulla seated left on raised throne, at his feet to left Bocchus kneeling right and offering olive branch, on right Jugurtha kneels left with his hands tied behind his back, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 879; Grueber I, 3824; Crawford 426. Extremely fine.

Faustus, son of the dictator Sulla, had an active political career. The lituus of the obverse represents his service as augur, while Diana seems to have been a particular favorite of both father and son. In 106 B.C. Jugurtha was surrendered to the elder Sulla by Bocchus of Mauretania. The event was subsequently depicted not only on a tablet on the Capitol but also on Sulla's signet ring, and doubtless it is the same illustration which this issue of Faustus Sulla's coinage records.

C. Hosidius C. f. Geta

Circa 60 B.C., silver serrate denarius (3.77 gm). Rome mint. GETA-III-VIR, draped bust of Diana right with bow and quiver on shoulder, border of dots/[C]-HOSIDI[VS-C-F] in exergue. Calydonian boar at bay to right, pierced by a spear and worried by dog, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 903; Grueber I, 3386. Superb.

Hosidius Geta is the only member of the *gens Hosidia* of whom coins are known. He is probably the man who was rescued by his son from the triumvirs' proscriptions in 43 B.C. The younger Geta, pretending that his father had taken his own life, held funeral rites for him while actually hiding him on one of his farms. The type of the Calydonian boar is related to Diana, for it was she who sent him to devastate Aetolia in revenge for the neglect shown her by King Oeneus.



C. Memmius C. f.

Circa 56 B.C., silver denarius (3.88 gm). Rome mint. QVIRINVS-C-MEMMI-C-F, laureate and bearded head of Quirinus (Romulus) right, border of dots/MEMMIVS-AED-CERIALIA PREIMVS FECIT, Ceres seated right, holding torch and corn ears, coiled serpent at feet, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 921; Grueber I, 3940; Crawford 427. Extremely fine.

Although there has been disagreement over the exact identity of Caius Memmius and his date as moneyer, it seems certain that he was from a family with a history of political service. With the obverse type of Quirinus Memmius is indicating a Sabine origin for his family. The reverse alludes to the celebration of the first *Ludi Cereales* in the late third century B.C., at which an aedile of the Memmian family presided.



Mn. Acilius

Circa 55 B.C., silver denarius (3.82 gm). Rome mint. SALVTIS, laureate head of Salus right, wearing earring and necklace, border of dots/M-ACILIVS-III-VIR-VALETV, Valetudo standing left, holding snake in right hand and resting left elbow on column, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 922; Grueber I, 3943. Extremely fine.

Acilius, who succeeded Memmius as moneyer, was a member of the *gens Acilia* which claimed to have brought the first doctor to Rome. Thus both obverse and reverse reflect the family's association with health. The figure of Valetudo may be copied from the statue of the goddess made by Niceratus for the temple of Concord in Rome.



L. Hostilius Saserna

Circa 48 B.C., silver denarius (3.94 gm). Rome mint. Diademed female head right wearing oak wreath, cruciform earring and necklace, border of dots/L-HOSTILIV-SASERNA, Victory advancing right, carrying caduceus in right hand and trophy over shoulder, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 951; Grueber I, 3989. Nearly extremely fine.

Lucius Hostilius Saserna, a friend of Julius Caesar, is not known to have held any office other than that of moneyer. It is probable that the devices on this coin refer to Caesar's conquests in Gaul rather than to any accomplishments of the moneyer himself or of his ancestors.





M. Arrius Secundus

Circa 43 B.C., silver denarius (4.17 gm). Rome mint. M. ARRIVS-SECVNDVS, bare head of Quintus Arrius right with slight beard, border of dots/Spear between wreath on left and square ornament on right, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1084; Grueber I, 4210. Extremely rare. Very fine plus.

M. Arrius Secundus is known only as a moneyer. His father, Quintus Arrius, was honored by the Senate for his part in crushing the slave uprising led by Spartacus. The reverse of the coin depicts the honorary insignia presented to Quintus Arrius by the Senate. Sydenham, however, calls the obverse head a portrait of the young Octavian.



C. Vibius Varus

Circa 39 B.C., silver denarius (3.86 gm). Rome mint. Head of Minerva right wearing crested helmet and aegis, border of dots/C.VIBIVS on left, VARVS on right, Hercules standing left, right hand resting on club, lion skin over left arm. Sydenham RRC 1140; Grueber 4303. Superb.

The moneyer Caius Vibius Varus is known only through his coinage. Of the two series he issued, one, from which this coin comes, depicts the Roman divinities accorded particular respect. The other series honors the second triumvirate.

IMPERATORIAL COINS



C. Julius Caesar

† 44 B.C., gold aureus (7.93 gm). Rome mint. Moneyer: Aulus Hirtius, 46 B.C. C-CAESAR COS-TER, veiled head of Pietas right, border of dots/A-HIRTIVS PR, lituus, jug and axe, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1017; Grueber I, 4050; Crawford 466. Very fine.

Caesar's third term as consul dates this coin to 46 B.C. It was issued by the moneyer Aulus Hirtius, a friend of Caesar's who served him politically and militarily. He died in 43 B.C. when, as consul, he tried to break Antony's siege of Mutina.



C. Julius Caesar

Circa 54-51 B.C., silver denarius (3.80 gm). Gallic mint. CAESAR in exergue, elephant walking right, trampling a dragon, border of dots/Apex, securis, aspergillum and simpulum, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1006; Crawford 443. Extremely fine.

The priestly attributes of the reverse of course refer to Caesar's office of Pontifex Maximus. Crawford suggests that the elephant device merely represents the triumph of good over evil and dates this coin to 49-48 B.C. as part of Caesar's first issue as he made his initial moves toward outright civil war.

C. Julius Caesar

Circa 47 B.C., silver denarius (3.95 gm). Gallie mint. Head of Venus right wearing jewelled diadem, triple-drop earring and pendant necklace, Cupid behind neck/CAESAR in exergue, trophy consisting of helmet and cuirass flanked by two spears and oval shields, at left a female captive (Hispania or Gallia?) seated left in attitude of mourning, to right a male captive seated right, hands tied behind him. Sydenham RRC 1014. Extremely fine.

The *gens Julia* claimed descent from Aeneas and thus from Venus, and Caesar honored her with a temple to Venus Genetrix in his forum. The trophy of the reverse refers probably to his triumphs in Gaul.



C. Julius Caesar

46 B.C., silver denarius (3.84 gm). African mint. COS·FERT·DICT·ITER, head of Ceres right crowned with grain, border of dots/AVGV· above, PONT·MAX· below, sprinkler, capis and lituus. M in right field, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1024. About extremely fine.

The legends on this coin indicate that it was struck by Caesar even though his name does not appear. He was consul for the third time in 46 B.C. and was appointed dictator for the third time no sooner than July of the same year. Since the inscription notes the third consulship but only the second dictatorship, the coin must have been minted in 46 B.C. before Caesar's return to Rome. The letter M shows it was a special coinage issued after the battle of Thapsus in April of 46 to pay Caesar's legions. It seems probable that the mint city was Utica, which Caesar entered after the battle. The head of Ceres symbolizes the rich agricultural productivity of Africa, while the priestly implements represent Caesar's offices of augur and Pontifex Maximus.



356

C. Julius Caesar

44 B.C., silver denarius (3.39 gm). Rome mint. Moneyer: M. Mettius. CAESAR·IMP, laureate head of Caesar right, lituus and bowl behind, border of dots/M·M[ETTIVS], Venus Victrix in short chiton standing left, holding Victory and sceptre and resting left arm on shield atop globe, I in left field, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1056; Grueber I, 4147; Crawford 480. Very fine plus.

In 44 B.C. Caesar established a board of *quattuorviri monetales* of whom Marcus Mettius was one. The same year saw the first portrait of the dictator on coins. The symbolic elements of the types are by now familiar—the obverse emblems refer to Caesar's priestly offices while the reverse claims the protection of his divine ancestress for his military endeavors. This was the last year in which sequence letters were used on Republican denarii.



357

C. Julius Caesar

44 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Rome mint. Moneyer: P. Sepullius Macer. CAESAR·[DICT·PERPETVO], laureate and veiled head of Caesar right, border of dots/P·SEPVL·LIVS·MACER, Venus Victrix standing left, holding Victory in right hand and in left a sceptre which rests on shield, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1074; Grueber I, 4173. Extremely fine with some flatness but a good portrait.

The veiled head of Caesar on this coin signifies his role as Pontifex Maximus, while *Dictator Perpetuus* was the title conferred on him by the Senate early in 44 B.C. Nothing is known of Sepullius Macer except that he was one of the four moneyers of 44, but, having been appointed by Caesar, he was no doubt a friend of the dictator.



358



M. Junius Brutus

Circa 59 B.C., silver denarius (3.88 gm). Rome mint. BRVTVS, bearded head of L. Junius Brutus the elder right, border of dots/AHALA, bearded head of C. Servilius Ahala right, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 907; Grueber I, 3864; Crawford 435. Very fine.

M. Junius Brutus, also known as Q. Caepio Brutus, was one of the leaders in the assassination of Caesar. Though he coined this issue at a time when the state seemed more threatened by the ambitions of Pompey than by those of Caesar, it shows that he had already identified himself with the cause of liberty, for both the ancestors portrayed were tyrannicides. Indeed, later the same year Brutus was denounced as a conspirator against Pompey's life and was exiled until 49 B.C.

360



C. Cassius Longinus, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther

Circa 42 B.C., silver denarius (3.78 gm). Asian mint. C-CASSI-IMP-LEIBERTAS, diademed head of Libertas right wearing earring and necklace, border of dots/LENTVLVS-SPINT, beneath capis and lituus, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1307; Grueber II, p. 482. Superb.

In the war following Caesar's assassination, Cassius joined forces with his fellow conspirator Brutus at Sardes in 42 B.C. There he was hailed as *imperator* prior to the ill-fated expedition to Philippi. Lentulus Spinther, an augur and one-time partisan of Pompey, allied himself with Brutus and Cassius after Caesar's death and may be presumed to have perished at Philippi since nothing further is heard of him. This coin is very likely from an issue struck at Sardes when the soldiers gathered to celebrate their generals' victories and to share in the booty.

361



Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus

Circa 41-40 B.C., silver denarius (4.11 gm). Eastern mint. AHENOBAR, bare head of Ahenobarbus right, border of dots/CN-DOMITIVS-IMP, prow to right on which a trophy consisting of armor with two spears and shield, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1177; Grueber II, p. 488. Very rare. Extremely fine.

A Pompeian partisan, Ahenobarbus followed Brutus after Caesar's assassination and was made a naval commander by him. He then vanquished Octavian's fleet as it attempted to sail from Brundisium to join in the battle of Philippi and as a result was hailed as *imperator*. The reverse type and legend clearly commemorate this achievement. Ahenobarbus later joined the cause of Antony, then deserted to Octavian but died before the battle of Actium resolved the conflict between the two triumvirs.

362



Labienus

40-39 B.C., silver denarius (3.79 gm). Eastern mint. Q-LABIENVVS-PARTHICVS-IMP, bare head of Labienus right, border of dots/Horse standing right in bridle and saddle to which is attached a bow-case, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1357. Of the highest rarity. Superb.

Following Caesar's assassination Quintus Labienus, son of Caesar's legate of 43 B.C., joined Brutus and Cassius, who sent him to seek Parthian support for their cause. When his colleagues met with defeat at Philippi in 42 B.C. Labienus persuaded the Parthians to attack the eastern Roman provinces. He captured Antioch, Cilicia, Phoenicia and Caria, whereupon he bestowed the title *Parthicus Imperator* on himself. The horse with bow-case on the reverse is also indicative of his Parthian connection, for the orientals relied heavily on cavalry and archers, while the backbone of the Roman army was most emphatically its infantry. Labienus' victories soon turned to defeat, however, and he was captured and put to death by Antony in 39 B.C.

Sextus Pompey

Circa 38-36 B.C., silver denarius (3.88 gm). Sicilian mint. MAG·PIVS on left, [IMP·ITER] on right, bearded head of Neptune right with long, curly locks bound with band, trident over shoulder, border of dots/[PRAEF·C]LAS·ET·OR·Æ·M·I·E[X S·C·], naval trophy atop anchor, consisting of helmet surmounted by trident, prow on left, aplustre on right, and heads of Scylla and Charybdis, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1347; Grueber II, p. 562; Crawford 511. Nearly extremely fine with small flan.

By the Senate's decree Pompey was acclaimed *Præfectus Classis et Orae Maritimæ*, a title which appears on all his Sicilian coinage. The unmistakable type of the obverse refers to him as the son of Neptune, while the reverse probably celebrates his naval successes over Octavian from 38-36 B.C. off Cumæ and, later, off the Scyllæan promontory, where a storm caused additional losses for Octavian's fleet after it had first been overwhelmed the previous day by Pompey's navy.

M. Antonius, M. Barbatius Philippus, Octavian

Circa 41 B.C., gold aureus (6.90 gm). Asian mint (Ephesus?). M·ANT·IMP·VG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M·BARBAT·Q·P, bare head of Antony right, border of dots/CAESAR·IMP·PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C·, bare head of Octavian right with slight beard, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1180; Grueber II, p. 489. Very fine.

The obverse legend reads in full: *Marcus Antonius, Imperator, Augur, Triumvir Rei Publicae Constituendae, Marcus Barbatius, Quaestor [Pro]praetore*. The reverse reads in full: *Caesar, Imperator, Pontifex, Triumvir Rei Publicae Constituendae*. The moneyer, M. Barbatius, is little known apart from his coinage. He was a friend of Julius Caesar and served Antony as *quaestor propraetor*. This coin, honoring Antony and Octavian with their portraits, must have been struck in 41 B.C. before the siege of Perusia which precipitated the break between the two men.

M. Antonius, M. Barbatius Philippus, Octavian

Circa 41 B.C., silver denarius (3.93 gm). Asian mint (Ephesus?). M·ANT·IMP·VG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M·BARBAT·Q·P, bare head of Antony right, border of dots/CAESAR·IMP·PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C·, bare head of Octavian right with slight beard, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1181; Grueber II, p. 490; Crawford 517. Superb.

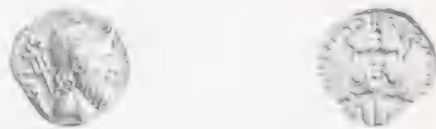
This is the silver counterpart of the preceding lot, both belonging to an issue struck by Antony's officers to pay his expenses and those of his troops while the triumvir was reorganizing the eastern half of the empire. In addition to this issue with the portraits of Antony and Octavian Barbatius minted an issue bearing the portraits of Antony and his brother Lucius.

M. Antonius

Circa 41 B.C., silver denarius (4.06 gm). Uncertain mint. [M·ANT]ONIVS·III·VIR·R·P·C·, bare head of Antony right, lituus behind, border of dots/PIETAS·COS across field. Pietas standing left, holding thuribulum (lighted censer) and cornucopiae on which two storks, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1172; Cohen 79; Grueber II, p. 401, 67. Very rare. Very fine.

After Philippi, when land was distributed to the veterans who had served under Antony and Octavian, Lucius Antony, consul in 41 B.C., championed the cause of those whose land was being requisitioned. A conflict with Octavian consequently arose in which Lucius Antony at length had to surrender. In this issue Mark Antony commemorates his brother's consulship. Lucius took the cognomen *Pius* to indicate his fraternal devotion; the reverse figure can be identified as Pietas not only by the legend but by the storks, which are her particular attribute. It seems probable that this issue was minted in the east where Antony was located in 41 B.C.

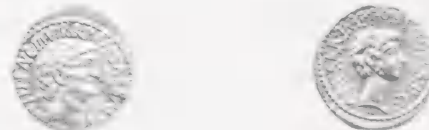
363



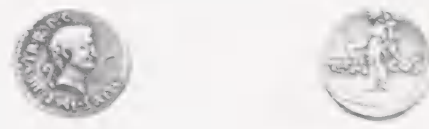
364



365



366





M. Antonius

35 B.C., silver denarius (3.97 gm). Asian mint. ANTONIVS·AVGVRI·COS·DES·ITER·FF·IERT, bare head of Antony right, border of dots/IMP·IERTIO·III·VIR·[R·]P·C., Armenian tiara, bow and arrow behind in saltire. Sydenham RRC 1205. Very rare. Very fine.

To mark his Armenian victory Antony minted an issue of coinage whose types were inspired by the portraiture of Alexander the Great and Tigranes, king of Armenia and Syria. Alexander served as an obverse model, and Tigranes' tiara was the source of the reverse type. The bow and arrow were important Armenian weapons. The legends signify that Antony at the time was augur, consul-elect for the second and third times, imperator for the third time and triumphator.



M. Antonius and Cleopatra

Circa 32-31 B.C., silver denarius (3.76 gm). Asian mint. ANTONI·ARMENIA·DEVICTA, bare head of Antony right, Armenian tiara behind, border of dots/CLEOPATRAE·[REGINAE·REGVM]·FILIORVM·REGVM, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra right on prow, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1210; Grueber II, p. 525, 179; Crawford 543. Rare. Very fine plus/Fine.

In 34 B.C. Mark Antony vanquished Armenia, afterwards celebrating his triumph at Alexandria and conferring honors on Cleopatra. She was given the title 'Queen of Kings' and her children by both Caesar and Antony were named 'King of Kings'. This, in addition to Antony's affectation of oriental pomp, finally provoked the Senate to declare war on Cleopatra.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE



Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., gold aureus (7.89 gm). Lugdunum mint, struck 11-13 A.D. CAESAR AVGVSTVS·DIVI·F·PATR·PATRIAE, laureate head of Augustus right, border of dots/PONTIF·MAXIM, draped female figure (Livia?) seated right, holding sceptre in right hand, corn ears in left, left foot on low stool, border of dots. RIC 352; BMC 544. Cohen 222. Very fine plus.

Although the seated figure on the reverse bears the attributes of Ceres, it is believed to represent Livia, wife of Augustus. Since the type, introduced in the last years of Augustus' reign, was maintained by Tiberius in his rule, he may well have had a hand in its original design. Certainly it reflects Tiberius' liking for Augustan things.



Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., silver cistophorus (11.74 gm). Asia mint. IMP·CAESAR, bare head of Augustus right, linear border/AVGVSTVS, Capricorn right with cornucopiae on its back, within a laurel wreath. RIC 12; Cohen 16. Extremely fine.

Since there is no legend or type containing dating material, this cistophorus traditionally falls into the "undated" category. By style, however, and comparisons with legends on denarii, it seems probable that it was struck circa 20 B.C. Capricorn is the astrological sign of Augustus and occurs not infrequently on the emperor's coinage.

Augustus and Julius Caesar

27 B.C.-14 A.D., silver denarius (3.82 gm). Rome mint, struck 17 B.C. AVGVSTVS DIVI F, bare head of Augustus right, border of dots/M-SANQVINIVS III VIR, laureate head of Julius Caesar right, with comet above, border of dots. RIC 142; Cohen 1. Rare. Very fine plus.

Although Augustus did not always, in his efforts to restore the "Republic," wish to depend too strongly on his relationship to Julius Caesar, the dictator, he was not unwilling to underline Caesar's divine status.



Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., silver denarius (3.87 gm). Caesar Augusta mint, struck 25-22 B.C. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, oak-wreathed head of Augustus left, border of dots/DIVVS IVLIVS, comet with eight rays and tail, border of dots. RIC 253. From a recent hoard found at Norwich, Lincolnshire. Nearly extremely fine.

Not long after Caesar's death, while Augustus led the celebration of the games in honor of *Victoria Caesaris*, a comet appeared which was visible in the skies for seven days. It may well have been one of the infrequent appearances of Halley's comet, which would have passed near the earth in 44 B.C. Suetonius notes (*Life of Caesar*, 88), *Siquidem ludis, quos primo consecratos ei heres Augustus edebat, stella crinita per septem dies continuos fulsit, exiens circa undecimam horam. Crediturque est, animam esse Caesaris in caelum recepti: et haec de causo simulacro eius in vertice additur stella.*



Augustus and Germanicus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., silver drachm (3.70 gm). Caesarea mint, struck 37-38 A.D.(?). GERMANICVS CAES II AVGVSTI COS II PM, bare head of Germanicus right, border of dots/DIVVS AVGVSTVS, radiate head of Augustus left, border of dots. RIC 10; BMC 105; Cohen 2. Very fine plus.

Germanicus, nephew and adopted son of Tiberius, stood in the direct line of succession. He successfully led several campaigns in the north and east. While stationed in the east he and Cn. Piso, governor of Syria, developed so strong a dislike for one another that Germanicus had Piso expelled from his province. Not long after, Germanicus died mysteriously, convinced that he had been poisoned by Piso. Since Caligula honored both Germanicus and Augustus on his coinage minted at Rome, it seems likely that this coin, though from Caesarea, may also be assigned to his reign.



Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., bronze dupondius (10.78 gm). Rome mint, struck 7 B.C. Moneyer: M. Maecilius Tullus. CAESAR AVGVSTI PONT MAX TRIBVNIC POT, laureate head of Augustus left, crowned from behind by Victory, globe at tip of neck/M MAECILIVS TVLLVS III VIR A A A A A, around large S-C. RIC 194; BMC 217; Cohen 450. Very rare. Very fine.

The coinage of 7 B.C., celebrating the young Tiberius' successful campaigns in Germany, was issued under the auspices of the Senate, as the S-C and moneyer's name and title indicate. The obverse type of Augustus crowned from behind by Victory and the occasion for the minting of this series have caused it to be termed 'triumphal' coinage.





Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., bronze tessera (5.97 gm). Radiate head of Augustus left encircled by a solid line within a wreath/VIII within wreath. T. V. Buttrey, "The spintriae as a historical source," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1973, p. 52. Very fine plus.

The vast number of tesserae or tokens was produced in the reign of Tiberius, bearing on the obverse portraits of the imperial family and on the reverse Roman numerals encircled by a wreath. Despite much speculation by many scholars, the specific purposes of these tesserae have yet to be agreed upon. In no way do they betray a definite site or date of production, although they do share close stylistic and material qualities. Most of the imperial portrait tokens portray Augustus, with rarer appearances of Livia and Tiberius. Whatever their purpose, they probably date from the period of Tiberius' move to his famous villa on Capri.



Livia

† 29 A.D., bronze dupondius (12.45 gm). Rome mint, struck 80-81 A.D. PIETAS, diademed and draped bust of Livia right as Pietas, border of dots/IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG [RESTIT] around large S·C. RIC 223; BMC 291; Cohen 11. About very fine.

Titus issued a series of 'restored' coins not only to publicize the Flavian dynasty's continuity with the Julio-Claudian line but also to celebrate and preserve the memory of early imperial coins which were becoming rare. Coins of this series always note in their legends that they are restitutions.



Tiberius

14-37 A.D., gold aureus (7.83 gm). Lugdunum mint. TI·CAESAR DIVI AVG F·AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius, border of dots/TR·POT XVI, IMP VII in exergue, Tiberius standing in quadriga right, holding laurel-branch in right hand and eagle-topped scepter in left hand, border of dots. RIC 2; BMC 1; Cohen 45. Nearly extremely fine.

Lugdunum, established as the sole mint for gold and silver by Augustus, continued in that capacity under Tiberius and supplied gold coins for the entire empire.



Tiberius

14-37 A.D., bronze as (11.72 gm). Rome mint, struck 35-36 A.D. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST IMP VIII, laureate head of Tiberius left, border of dots/PONTIF MAXIM TRIBVN POTEST XXXVII around winged caduceus flanked by large S·C, border of dots. RIC 40; Cohen 22. Very fine plus.

After a lapse of twelve years the minting of coins was resumed in 33 A.D., the result of a financial crisis caused by strict enforcement of interest laws combined with the calling in of debts.

Drusus

† 23 A.D., bronze as (11.25 gm), struck 22 A.D. DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N, bare head of Drusus left, border of dots/PONTIF TRIBVN POTEST ITER around large S-C, border of dots. RIC 26; Cohen 2. Very fine with patina.

Tiberius' son Drusus was intended for the succession but was poisoned by his wife in 23 A.D.



Caligula

37-41 A.D., bronze sestertius (28.34 gm), Rome mint. C CAESAR DIVI AVG PRON AVG P M TR P III P P, laureate head of Caligula left, border of dots/S P Q R O B CIVES SERVATOS within oak wreath, border of dots. RIC 28; Cohen 25. Excellent portrait. Superb with lovely green patina.

Under Caligula's reign Rome became the central mint for coins of all metals, and the imperial portrait became the standard obverse type for the sestertius. The style of the portraiture and lettering continue in the strong and definite Augustan tradition. The oak wreath was awarded to any Roman who saved the life of a fellow citizen. Augustus had been so honored by the Senate, not for any individual act of bravery but for the general increase in public security which his reign provided. Thus it was an honor Caligula was eager to accept from a servile Senate, whether deserved or not.



380

Caligula

37-41 A.D., bronze sestertius (31.40 gm), C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS P M TR POT around, PIETAS in exergue, Pietas seated left, holding patera in right hand and resting elbow on small figure of Spes standing facing behind throne, border of dots/DIVO AVG S C, garlanded hexastyle temple in front of which Caligula stands left by altar, victimarius leading bull to sacrifice and attendant on right holding patera, border of dots. RIC 35; Cohen 9. Very fine.

The combination of Pietas on the obverse and the sacrificial scene before the temple of Divus Augustus is intended to present Caligula as a model of ancestral devotion and loyalty.



381

Claudius and Nero

51-54 A.D., gold aureus (7.83 gm), Rome mint. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT P P, laureate head of Claudius right, border of dots/NERO CLAVD CAES DRVSVS GERM PRINC IVVENT, bare-headed and draped bust of the young Nero left, border of dots. RIC 93. Excellent portraits. Extremely fine.

Claudius adopted Nero in 50 A.D. at the insistence of his wife Agrippina, thus making the boy take precedence in the line of succession over Claudius' own son Britannicus by reason of age. His name was officially changed from Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus to Nero Claudius Drusus. The following year, when he came of age, he received the title *Princeps Iuventutis* which in the early empire had been bestowed on those meant to be regarded as crown princes.



382

383



Nero

54-68 A.D., gold aureus (7.34 gm). Rome mint, struck 65-66 A.D. NERO CAESAR AVGVS TVS, laureate head of Nero right, border of dots/IVPPITER CVSTOS, Jupiter seated left, holding sceptre in left hand and thunderbolt in right, border of dots, RIC 45; BMC 68; Cohen 118. Nearly extremely fine.

In April of 65 A.D. Nero escaped death at the hands of Piso, who had formed a conspiracy against the emperor. Thus Jupiter the Protector alludes to the emperor's personal escape from danger. Tacitus relates (*Annales* xv. 74) that Nero dedicated to Jupiter the very dagger that had been intended for use in the assassination.

384



Nero

54-68 A.D., silver didrachm (10.62 gm). Caesarea in Cappadocia, struck 51-52 A.D. NERONI CAESARIS DRVSO GERM, bare-headed and draped bust of the young Nero left, border of dots/COS DES PRINC IVVENT on shield encircled by laurel wreath, border of dots, RIC 59a; Cohen 82. Rare. Fine plus.

This coin was struck under Claudius on the occasion of Nero's coming of age.

385



Nero

65-68 A.D., silver denarius (3.92 gm). Rome mint, struck 66-67 A.D. [IMP] NERO CAESAR AVGVS TVS, laureate head of Nero right, border of dots/IVPPITER CVSTOS, Jupiter seated left, holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre in left, border of dots, RIC 46; BMC 80; Cohen 121. Very fine plus.

Although the type is the same as for the aureus lot 383, this denarius can not have been struck before 66 A.D. for it bears the title IMP, and Nero was not hailed as *imperator* until the reception of Tiridates in Rome in 66 A.D.

386



Galba

68-69 A.D., gold aureus (7.18 gm). Tarraco mint, SER GALBA IMP AVG, laureate head of Galba right with globe at base of neck, border of dots/VIR TVS, Virtus standing left, holding Victory in right hand and parazonium in left. Variant of BMC 193, pl. III, 23. Rare. Fine.

It was in Spain that Galba, upon Nero's suicide in June 68, was informed of his election as emperor by the Roman Senate. On his accession provincial mints, including Tarraco, became important, producing great quantities of coinage. The mint of Tarraco attempted to follow the style of the Roman mint but did not always achieve the same degree of technical perfection; thus the portraits, inscriptions and reverse devices vary greatly in style and execution.

Galba

68-69 A.D., bronze sestertius (23.42 gm). Rome or Narbo mint. SER-GALBA-IMP-CAESAR-AVG TR P, laureate and draped bust of Galba right, border of dots/LIBERTAS PUBLICA S-C, Libertas standing left, holding pileus in right hand and rod in left, border of dots. RIC 35; Cohen 112. Good very fine with dark patina.

This stern portrait captures the strict and miserly character which offended the army and caused it to turn against Galba. The legions in Germany rebelled, and in the meantime Galba was assassinated by agents of Otho at Rome.



Otho

69 A.D., silver denarius (3.09 gm). Rome mint. IMP PM OTHO CAESAR [AVG TR P], bare head of Otho right, border of dots/PAX ORB-IS TERRARVM, Pax standing left, holding branch in right hand and caduceus in left, border of dots. RIC 3; Cohen 3. Very fine.

When Otho's hopes of being adopted by Galba were dashed he decided to seize power by having Galba and the heir-designate put to death. His short reign produced a comparatively limited series of coins and only in silver and gold. Otho himself soon fell victim to another revolt and took his own life.



Vitellius

69 A.D., silver denarius (3.17 gm). Tarraco mint, struck January-April. A VITELLIVS IMP GERMAN, laureate head of Vitellius right with globe at base of neck and small palm in front, border of dots/VICTORIA AVGVSTI, Victory advancing left, holding shield inscribed S-P-Q-R [mostly obliterated in this specimen], border of dots. RIC 14; Cohen 100. Rare. Good portrait. Very fine plus.

Vitellius' title IMP GERMAN is very appropriate for he was made emperor by the rebellious German legions of which he was the commander.



Vitellius

69 A.D., silver denarius (3.49 gm). Rome mint, struck April-July. [A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP AVG TR P, laureate head of Vitellius right, border of dots/PONT MAXIM, Vesta seated right, holding patera in right hand and sceptre in left, border of dots. RIC 20. Magnificent portrait on small flan. Superb.

After Vitellius' victory over Otho in April of 69 the position of IMP was changed to follow rather than precede GERMAN.



391



Vitellius

69 A.D., bronze sestertius (27.93 gm). Rome mint, struck April-July. A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP AVG P M TR P, laureate and draped bust of Vitellius right, border of dots/PAX AVGSTI S-C. Pax standing left, holding olive branch in right hand and cornucopiae in left, border of dots. RIC 8; Cohen 67, Ex Lockett collection. Wonderful portrait. Superb.

The Pax of the reverse was more wishful propaganda than a reality, for the eastern legions raised yet another candidate for the throne, and Vitellius, through sloth and incompetence, allowed the final battles of the civil war to be fought in the streets of Rome.

392



Vitellius

69 A.D., bronze sestertius (24.95 gm). Rome mint, struck April-July. A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP AVG P M TR P, laureate and draped bust of Vitellius right, border of dots/L VITELL CENSOR II around, S C in exergue, Lucius Vitellius seated left on platform, grasping with right hand the hand of the foremost of three citizens standing before him, above them a togate figure seated right on platform, border of dots. RIC 5; Cohen 50. Ex Platt Hall collection. Excessively rare. Very fine/Fine.

The emperor's father Lucius Vitellius is honored on the reverse of this coin. He had been a successful general and politician under previous emperors.

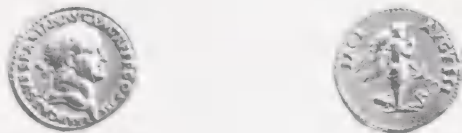
393



Vitellius

69 A.D., bronze dupondius (14.15 gm). Rome mint, struck April-July. A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP AVG P M TR P, laureate and draped bust of Vitellius right, border of dots/CONCORDIA AVGSTI around, S C in exergue, Concordia seated left, holding patera in right hand and cornucopiae in left, lighted altar before her, border of dots. RIC 20; Cohen 15. Extremely fine with olive brown patina.

394



Vespasian

69-79 A.D., gold aureus (7.26 gm). Lugdunum mint, struck 71 A.D. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III, laureate head of Vespasian right, border of dots/PACI AVGSTI, winged Nemesis advancing right holding caduceus, snake before her, border of dots. RIC 297; Cohen 283. Very fine.

Upon the commencement of a temple dedicated to the goddess of peace Vespasian reintroduced this reverse type, which had previously appeared on coinage issued by Claudius.

Vespasian

69-79 A.D., silver denarius (3.36 gm). Rome mint, struck 69-71 A.D. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right, border of dots/COS ITER TR POT, Pax seated left, holding branch in right hand and caduceus in left, border of dots. RIC 10. Extremely fine.

Having come to power after a lengthy civil war Vespasian was eager to publicize the peace and order he had won, much as Augustus had done a century before. The centenary anniversaries of the battle of Actium and the capture of Egypt provided ideal opportunities to propagandize his own achievements.



Vespasian

69-79 A.D., silver denarius (3.46 gm). Rome mint, struck 69-71 A.D. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right, border of dots/IVDAEA, Jewess seated right in attitude of mourning, trophy behind her, border of dots. RIC 15; Cohen 226. Extremely fine.

When Judaea revolted against Rome in 66 A.D. Vespasian was dispatched to subdue the province. The diversion of his troops to the west to place him on the throne enabled the nationalist movement to endure for over four years. When the submission of Judaea was finally obtained Vespasian commemorated the event in one of the most famous victory types found on Roman coins.



Vespasian

69-79 A.D., fourree denarius (3.19 gm). IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right, border of dots/AVGVR above, TRI POT below, simpulum, sprinkler, jug and lituus, border of dots. RIC 137; BMC 327. Extremely fine.

This particular coin is a hybrid combining an obverse which dates from 75-79 A.D. with a reverse of 70-71 A.D. Such hybrids are frequently plated as is this specimen, but it is uncertain whether they represent official forgeries or the work of criminals. As a class they are common, but individual combinations are scarce.



Titus

Caesar 69-79 A.D., gold aureus (7.36 gm). Rome mint, struck 77-78 A.D. I CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Titus right, border of dots/COS VI in exergue, Roma seated right on two shields, helmet beneath her, holding spear in left hand and flanked by flying eagles, wolf and twins at her feet to right, border of dots. BMC 224. Striking portrait in bold relief. Superb.

Titus revived the Roma type from denarii of 115 B.C. as a part of Vespasian's policy of restoration. The impetus for this movement probably came from the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Actium earlier in the decade.





Titus

79-81 A.D., gold aureus (7.12 gm). Rome mint, struck 79 A.D. IMP TITVS CAES VES PASTAN AVG P M, laureate head of Titus right, border of dots/TR P VIII IMP XIII COS VII P P, rostral column decorated with ships' prows on which a radiate statue holding spear in right hand and parazonium in left, border of dots. RIC 10; BMC 12. Very fine plus.

Titus retained this type from his father's coinage. The figure on the rostral column symbolizes military accomplishments in Britain and elsewhere, especially naval victories.

400



Titus

79-81 A.D., gold aureus (7.36 gm). Rome mint, struck 75 A.D. T CAESAR IMP VESPASIAN, laureate head of Titus right, border of dots/COS IIII in exergue, bull butting right, border of dots. RIC 181; BMC 171; Cohen 48. Superb.

Titus borrowed the butting bull type from the Augustan coinage produced at Lugdunum, Augustus having adopted it from the Greek coinage of the city of Thurium. Again the intent is to emphasize the continuity of policy and ideals from the Julio-Claudian dynasty to the Flavian.

401



Julia Titi

† circa 91 A.D., bronze dupondius (15.89 gm). Rome mint. IVLIA IMP I AVG F AVG VSTA, draped bust of Julia Titi right, hair knotted at back of head, border of dots/VESTA in exergue, S-C across field, Vesta seated left, holding pallasium in right hand and sceptre in left, border of dots. RIC 180; Cohen 18. Rare. Very fine.

Following the execution of her husband, who was also her cousin, Julia lived with her uncle the emperor Domitian. Like other imperial ladies she was accorded the honors appropriate to the Vestal Virgins. On her death she was consecrated and given the status of *diva*.

402



Domitian

Caesar 69-81 A.D., gold aureus (7.23 gm). Rome mint, struck 76 A.D. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, laureate head of Domitian right, border of dots/COS IIII across field, filled cornucopiae, border of dots. BMC 196; Cohen 46. Very fine plus.

Striking during his father's reign Domitian followed the Flavian policy of borrowing types from previous issues. The cornucopiae, symbol of prosperity, had been used as a reverse type by the moneyer L. Mussidius in 39 B.C., perhaps to celebrate an agreement by Sextus Pompey to provide grain for Italy in return for political favors from Octavian.

Domitian

403

81-96 A.D., bronze as (10.45 gm). Rome mint, struck 87 A.D. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XIII CENS PER P P, laureate head of Domitian right, border of dots/MON ETA AVGVSTI S-C, Moneta standing left, holding balance scale in right hand and cornucopiae in left, border of dots. RIC 350; BMC 402; Cohen 330. Extremely fine with green patina.

After her initial appearance on Domitian's coinage in 83 A.D. Moneta remained a standard type throughout the emperor's reign. No doubt she is meant as the goddess of the emperor's mint and symbolizes his authority to issue coinage for the use of the people and as bounties for the troops.



Domitian

404

81-96 A.D., bronze as (10.85 gm). Rome mint, struck 88-89 A.D. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VIII CENS P P, laureate head of Domitian right, border of dots/COS XIII-LVD SAEC IFC around, S C in exergue, Domitian, togate and bare-headed, standing left in front of hexastyle temple and sacrificing over garlanded and lighted altar, victimarius on left with bull, harpist and flautist, border of dots. RIC 386; BMC 438; Cohen 90. Nearly extremely fine.

In 88 A.D. Domitian celebrated the *Ludi Saeculares* which were documented on a series of coins illustrating the activities as they took place over a period of days. Inscriptions indicate that the day-time sacrifice of a white ox to Jupiter was performed before the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. It is probably this sacrifice which is depicted here.



Domitian and Domitia

405

81-84 A.D., gold aureus (7.69 gm). Rome mint, IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M, laureate head of Domitian right, border of dots/DOMITIA AVGVSTA IMP DOMIT, draped bust of Domitia right wearing necklace, hair in plait down neck, border of dots. RIC 210; BMC 58. Extremely rare. Very fine plus.

The joint coinage of Domitian and his wife was issued prior to her divorce, though she later returned with favor to the imperial house. Threatened by the emperor's increasingly repressive policies and his executions of suspected conspirators, she finally joined in the plot which ended his life in 96 A.D.



Domitia

406

† 150 A.D., silver tetradrachm (11.00 gm). Asian mint (Ephesus?). DOMITIA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Domitia right, hair knotted in long plait on neck, border of dots/VENVS AVG, Venus, nude to hips, standing right, viewed from behind, holding helmet in extended right hand and sceptre in left, resting left elbow on column, border of dots. BMC 256. Rare. Lovely portrait. Very fine.





Nerva

96-98 A.D., silver denarius (3.19 gm). Rome mint, struck 97 A.D. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P, laureate head of Nerva right, border of dots/AEQVITAS AVGVST, Aequitas standing left, holding balance scales in right hand and cornucopiae in left, border of dots. RIC 13; Cohen 6. Extremely fine.

In a reign of only a year and a half Nerva directed his attention to domestic rather than foreign projects and problems. The reverse type aptly symbolizes his concern for social justice, for he instituted tax reforms, provided for the education and welfare of children and in general sought to improve the social and economic conditions of the citizens.



Trajan

98-117 A.D., gold aureus (7.31 gm). Rome mint, struck 103-111 A.D. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan right, border of dots/COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Libertas standing left, holding pileus in right hand and staff in left, border of dots. RIC 123. Fine.

The title *Optimus Princeps* was more enjoyed by Trajan than any of his other titles. Conferred on him shortly after his return from Germany, it is found on the reverse of his coins from 103 on but does not appear as a title proper, that is, on the obverse of coins and on public monuments, until 114. It implied a return to the Principate in its original, 'voluntary' form (note that here it is even combined with the theme of liberty) and gave Trajan a mystical aura similar to that enjoyed by Augustus.



Trajan

98-117 A.D., gold aureus (7.16 gm). Rome mint, struck 103-111 A.D. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate and draped bust of Trajan right, border of dots/COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Ceres standing left, holding two corn ears in right hand and torch in left, border of dots. RIC 109. Fine plus.

The Ceres reverse type reminded Roman citizens that Trajan gave special attention to the problem of the grain supply.



Trajan

98-117 A.D., silver didrachm (7.00 gm). Caesarea in Cappadocia, struck circa 112 A.D. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ ΑΠΙΣΤΩ ΤΕΒ ΤΙΜ ΔΑΚ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan right, border of dots/ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΤΗΑΤΟ [C], half figure of Artemis left, wearing chiton and holding spear in right hand, lighted lamp in left, border of dots. BMC *Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria* 72. Extremely fine.

This lovely reverse is of special interest because it is an original design conceived at the Caesarea mint, which for the most part simply adapted the designs of the Roman imperial coinage when it was not honoring the local shrine of Mt. Argaeus.

Trajan

98-117 A.D., bronze sestertius (21.83 gm). Rome mint, struck 103 A.D. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM DACICVS P M, laureate head of Trajan right with draped left shoulder, border of dots/TR P VII IMP [III CO]S V P P around, S C in exergue, Roma seated right, holding spear in left hand and receiving Victory in right from Trajan, togate, who stands left, border of dots. RIC 451; Cohen 599; BMC 757. Ex J. Pierpont Morgan collection. Very fine plus/Fine.

Both obverse legend and reverse type refer to Trajan's victorious Dacian campaigns of 101-102. His reputation for moderation is reflected in the reverse design, for he stands in the presence of seated Roma, presenting her with victory. The whole posture emphasizes that he is the servant of the state, not an autocrat.

Trajan

98-117 A.D., bronze sestertius (15.12 gm). Rome mint, struck circa 107-111 A.D. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate head of Trajan right with draped left shoulder, border of dots/S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI around, S C in exergue, covered bridge with two tiers of eight Ionic columns arching over river, stairs to right gateway shown and statues above gateways, boat moored beneath, border of dots. BMC 851. About very fine.

The reverse types of Trajan are especially interesting in that so many portray the architecture of Rome. With the booty from his second Dacian campaign Trajan financed a rebuilding of the city, constructing new roads, bridges, aqueducts, baths and a new forum. This coin must date from after 107 when he undertook this ambitious construction program.

Marciana

† 112 A.D., bronze sestertius (25.74 gm). Rome mint, struck 113-117 A.D. DIVA AVG VSTA MARCIANA, draped bust of Marciana right wearing triple stephane, hair coiled on back of head, border of dots/EX SENATVS CONSVLTO around, S C in exergue, Diva Marciana, draped and veiled, holding corn ears in right hand and sceptre in left, seated left on cart drawn by two elephants with riders, border of dots. RIC 740; BMC 1086; Cohen 13. Ex Ryan collection. Extremely rare. Nearly very fine.

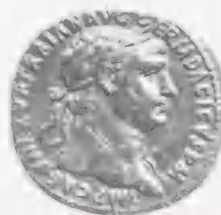
Marciana Ulpia, Trajan's older sister, was especially close to the emperor and his wife. Two newly-founded colonies were named after her, and by 105 she was given the title *Augusta*. It was not until after her death in 112 A.D., however, that Trajan coined for her.

Matidia

† 119 A.D., silver denarius (3.50 gm). Asian mint, struck after 112 A.D. [MATIDIA AV]G DIVAE MARCIANAE F, draped bust of Matidia right wearing triple stephane, hair coiled with jewels on back of head, border of dots/PIETAS A[VGVST], Matidia standing facing, head left, her hands on the heads of Sabina and Matidia the younger, border of dots. RIC 759; Cohen 10. Very rare. Good portrait. Fine plus.

Like her mother Marciana Matidia was also very close to Trajan and Plotina. Following Marciana's death she too appeared on coins. Here she is represented as Pietas protecting her children. She was called *Augusta* and held in such respect that upon her death she not only was deified by her son-in-law Hadrian but had a commemorative temple built in her honor in Rome.

411



412



413



414





Hadrian

117-138 A.D., gold aureus (7.14 gm). Rome mint, struck 119-122 A.D. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right, border of dots/P M TR P COS III. Jupiter seated left, holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre in left, border of dots. RIC 64. Very fine.

Coinage issued by Hadrian can offer problems in dating, since he held only a few consulships, the third of which was used in legends from 119 A.D. to the end of his reign. In such instances portraiture can aid in determining a more specific date, as can the types.



Hadrian

117-138 A.D., silver denarius (3.41 gm). Rome mint, struck 119-122 A.D. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate head of Hadrian right, border of dots/P M TR P COS III. Genius standing left, sacrificing from patera over lighted altar and holding corn ears in left hand, border of dots. RIC 88; BMC 180; Cohen 1093. *Fleur de coin*.

The use of the Genius of the Roman people as a reverse type reflects Hadrian's desire to be considered a humane and constitutional ruler.



Hadrian

117-138 A.D., silver denarius (3.41 gm). Rome mint, struck 119-122 A.D. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate head of Hadrian right with draped left shoulder, border of dots/IMP TR P COS III. Aequitas standing left, holding balance scales in right hand and cornucopiae in left, border of dots. RIC 80; BMC 157; Cohen 1120. Superb.

Aequitas, personified on the coin's reverse, is a carry-over from the first years of Hadrian's reign and again symbolizes the emperor's role as proponent of fairness and justice for the Roman people.



Hadrian

117-138 A.D., silver cistophorus (9.88 gm). Asian mint (Ephesus?), struck 128-132 A.D. HADRIANVS AVGVSIVS P P, laureate head of Hadrian right, border of dots/COS III. Roma seated left on cuirass and shield, holding Victory in right hand and spear in left, border of dots. RIC 511. Cf. BMC 1076. Fine plus.

This coin is part of the largest issue to appear under Hadrian and doubtless was struck when he was on his second major tour of the empire. In minting the cistophoric tetradrachm, standard monetary unit of the east, Hadrian was following the long-established precedent of Augustus, Claudius and the Flavians.

Hadrian

419

117-138 A.D., silver antoninianus (4.15 gm), Mediolanum mint, struck 250-251 A.D. DIVO HADRIANO, radiate head of Hadrian right, border of dots/CONSECRATIO, lighted altar, border of dots. RIC (*Trajan Decius*) 88; Cohen 1510. Superb.

This coin was issued during the reign of Trajan Decius (249-251 A.D.) who in his admiration for deified emperors issued a series of commemorative antoniniani. Since Rome had just attained its thousandth year, these commemoratives served to remind Romans of the more admirable personalities in their national history and reaffirmed the empire's state cults and traditions.



Hadrian

420

117-138 A.D., bronze sestertius (24.37 gm), Rome mint, struck 119-121 A.D. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right, border of dots/P M TR P COS III around, VIRTVS AVG S-C across field, Virtus standing left, resting right foot on helmet, holding parazonium in right hand and inverted spear in left, border of dots. Cohen 1465. Extremely fine with black patina.

Coins issued on the occasion of Hadrian's first extensive travels reflected the emperor's motives and activities on leaving Italy. The Virtus reverse type proclaims that Hadrian was prepared if necessary to lead his legions in person in order to maintain the peace and fortify the border defenses of the empire.



Aelius

421

Caesar 136-138 A.D., gold aureus (7.32 gm), Rome mint, struck 137 A.D. L AELIVS CAESAR, bare head of Aelius left, border of dots/TRIB POT COS II around, CONCOR[D] in exergue, Concordia seated left, holding patera in right hand and resting left arm on cornucopiae attached to throne, border of dots. BMC 999. Very rare. Very fine plus.

Lucius Aelius, chosen successor to Hadrian, was adopted by the emperor in 136 A.D. but died of tuberculosis on January first of 138. His bare head indicates his subordinate position, while the personification of Concord on the reverse symbolizes the harmony between the emperor and his heir apparent.



Aelius

422

Caesar 136-138 A.D., silver denarius (3.51 gm), Rome mint, struck 137 A.D. L AELIVS CAE-SAR TR P COS II, bare head of Aelius right, border of dots/CONCORDIA, Concordia standing left, holding patera in right hand and cornucopiae in left, border of dots. BMC 964. About very fine.

Concordia was honored on coins, in inscriptions and even by temples. Her oldest temple in Rome dated to 367 B.C. and after restorations was re-dedicated by Tiberius in 10 A.D. Concordia came to be a common device on coinage to signify harmony within the imperial family.



423



Aelius

Caesar 136-138 A.D., silver denarius (3.22 gm). Rome mint, struck 137 A.D. **L AELIVS CAESAR**, bare head of Aelius right, border of dots/**TR POT COS II**, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus in right hand and cornucopiae in left, border of dots. RIC 430; BMC 969; Cohen 50. Very fine plus.

Felicitas, the personification of happiness and prosperity, is another of the types meant to portray the optimism felt upon Aelius' designation as heir to the imperial power.

424



Antoninus Pius

138-161 A.D., gold aureus (7.44 gm). Rome mint, struck 138 A.D. **IMP T AEL CAES HADR ANTONINVS**, bare-headed and draped bust of Antoninus Pius right, border of dots/**AVG PIVS P M TR P COS DES II**, Pietas standing right sprinkling incense from box over lighted altar, border of dots. RIC 13; BMC 29; Cohen 70. Extremely fine with some surface scratches.

Adopted by Hadrian in February 138, Antoninus Pius became emperor within five months and soon included the name Hadrianus and the cognomen Pius among his titles. Pietas, or devotion, was directed not only towards one's ancestors but towards the full range of one's duties and was one of the most desirable qualities in the Roman character. Thus by assuming the cognomen Pius and by placing Pietas on the reverse of his coins Antoninus expressed not only his gratitude to Hadrian but his resolve to fulfil his obligations as emperor with hard work and honor. The bare head of a caesar was carried over onto the coinage of his first year as emperor.

425



Antoninus Pius

138-161 A.D., gold aureus (7.10 gm). Rome mint, struck 145-161 A.D. **ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P**, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Antoninus Pius right, border of dots/**TR POT COS III**, Roma seated left, holding Victory in right hand and spear in left, shield at side, border of dots. RIC 147. Very fine.

426



Antoninus Pius

138-161 A.D., bronze sestertius (23.52 gm). Rome mint, struck 140-144 A.D. **ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III**, laureate head of Antoninus Pius right, border of dots/**TIBERIS** around, **S C** in exergue, Tiber reclining left, leaning on an urn from which water pours, resting right hand on prow and holding reed in left, border of dots. RIC 642a; Cohen 819. Rare issue. Extremely fine with Tiber patina.

In 140 A.D. Antoninus Pius began to appear laureate as was customary for a reigning emperor. This handsome reverse design is part of a series which emphasized Rome's foundation and legendary past.

Faustina Senior

† 141 A.D., gold aureus (7.31 gm). Rome mint, struck 141 A.D. or later. DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust of Faustina right, hair braided with pearls and coiled on top of head, border of dots/AETER-NITAS. Fortuna, veiled, standing left, holding patera in right hand and rudder in left, border of dots. RIC 349a; BMC 369. Very fine plus.

Faustina lived but two or three years after the accession of her husband Antoninus Pius. Upon her death she was consecrated and endowed with a cult like other deities. The legend AETERNITAS expresses the immortality she has acquired, while the figure of Fortuna with her rudder implies that Diva Faustina, as a goddess, is now in a position to influence the course of world events.



Faustina Senior

† 141 A.D., silver denarius (3.24 gm). Rome mint, struck 141 A.D. or later. DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust of Faustina right, hair braided with pearls and coiled on top of head, border of dots/AVGVSTA. Ceres, veiled, standing left, holding two corn ears in right hand and lighted torch in left, border of dots. BMC 410; Cohen 34a. Extremely fine.

The reverse type of Ceres, the most common figure in the DIVA FAVSTINA series, continues the identification of the deified empress with other female deities. AVGVSTA suggests even greater reverence than AETERNITAS.



Marcus Aurelius

161-180 A.D., gold aureus (7.35 gm). Rome mint, struck 177/8 A.D. M·AVREL·ANTONINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Marcus Aurelius right, border of dots/TR P XXXII·IMP VIII COS III·P P, Annona standing left, holding two corn ears in right hand and cornucopiae in left, modius at feet to left, prow to right, border of dots. RIC 389; BMC 771; Cohen 957. *Fleur de coin*.

Instead of the titles GERM SARM which had appeared in the obverse legend of the preceding issue we find AVREL, a probable indication that war had been renewed with the Marcomanni. Annona celebrates the emperor's care for the grain supply of Rome. Essentially a 'peacetime' bit of propaganda, her appearance on the reverse indicates that this was a transitional issue covering the first stages of the outbreak of war.



Faustina Junior

† 175 A.D., gold aureus (7.00 gm). Rome mint, struck circa 147-150 A.D. FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL, draped bust of Faustina right, hair braided with jewels and coiled on back of head, border of dots/IVNO. Juno seated left, supporting with right hand a child on her knee and holding sceptre in left, before her a child standing right, offering corn ears, border of dots. RIC 504; BMC 1043; Cohen 129. Very fine plus with high relief.

Faustina, daughter of Antoninus Pius and Faustina Senior, married Marcus Aurelius in 145 A.D. and received the title *Augusta* in 147. She was honored on coins by both her father and her husband. The reverse type of Juno, who was especially sacred to women in childbirth, possibly alludes to the birth of Faustina's children in 146 and 149 A.D.





Lucius Verus

161-169 A.D., gold aureus (7.42 gm). Rome mint, struck 163/4 A.D. *L VERVS AVG* *ARMINIACVS*, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Lucius Verus right, border of dots/*TR P III IMP II COS II*, winged Victory, nude to waist, standing right and attaching shield inscribed *VIC AVG* to palm tree, border of dots. RIC 525; BMC 294; Cohen 247 variant. *Fleur de coin*.

For his victories in the Parthian wars Verus, co-emperor with Marcus Aurelius, was granted the title *Armeniacus*, and the Victory type of the reverse further emphasizes this theme, though it was said that he left the strategy and direction of the conflict to his generals.



Lucius Verus

161-169 A.D., silver denarius (3.40 gm). Rome mint, struck 166/7 A.D. *L VERVS AVG* *ARM PARTH MAX*, laureate head of Lucius Verus right, border of dots/*TR P VII IMP III COS III*, Aequitas standing left, holding balance scales in right hand and cornucopiae in left, border of dots. RIC 576; BMC 447; Cohen 297. Superb.

Parthicus Maximus was added to Verus' titles in further commemoration of his successes in the east.



Lucius Verus

161-169 A.D., silver denarius (2.78 gm). Uncertain Mesopotamian mint. *ΛΤΤ Κ Α ΑΤΡ ΟΥΠΡΟC CEB*, bare head of Lucius Verus right, border of dots/*ΤΗΙ ΠΝΙΚ - ΗC ΠΩΜΑΙΩΝ* Mars standing right, holding inverted spear in right hand and resting left on shield, border of dots. BMC *Mesopotamia* 8. Rare. Very fine plus.

This rare denarius may have been struck at either Edessa or Carrhae in Mesopotamia after the partial recovery of the province by Verus during his eastern campaigns. A coin of Marcus Aurelius minted in Edessa, while it has a different legend, possesses a reverse type similar to this one (BMC *Mesopotamia*, Edessa 7).



Commodus

177-192 A.D., gold aureus (7.22 gm). Rome mint, struck 180 A.D. *L AVREL COM - MODVS AVG*, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Commodus left with slight beard, border of dots/*TR P V IMP III COS II PP*, winged Victory seated left, holding patera in right hand and palm in left, border of dots. RIC 8b, BMC 814; Cohen 788. Extremely fine.

On his succession as sole emperor following the death of Marcus Aurelius, Commodus added his father's name to his own in tribute to the deceased emperor. He had been compelled to accompany his father to the battlefield of the Second Marcomannic War in 177. Now he abandoned that campaign but attempted to disguise his cowardice as a victory by such devices as the assumption of the title *Imperator IIII* and Victory coin types such as this one.

Commodus

177-192 A.D., gold aureus (7.26 gm), Rome mint, struck 187-188 A.D. M COMM·ANT P FEL·AVG BRIT, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Commodus right with full beard, border of dots/ROMAE AET ERNAE around, C·V·P·P in exergue, Roma seated left on shield with bucranium device, holding Victory in right hand and inverted spear in left, border of dots. Unpublished, but cf. RIC 195a for reverse. *Fleur de coin*.

This Roma type is a carry-over from Commodus' initial coinage where it served as part of the campaign to glorify his abandonment of the Marcomannic wars.

Commodus

177-192 A.D., gold aureus (7.36 gm), Rome mint, struck 187-188 A.D. M COMM·ANT P FEL·AVG BRIT, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Commodus right with full beard, border of dots/P M TR P XIII·IMP VIII·COS V P P around, FOR R·ED in exergue, Fortuna seated left, holding rudder in right hand and cornucopiae in left, border of dots. Unpublished, but cf. RIC 513 (sestertius). *Fleur de coin*.

This is another type which was introduced at the beginning of Commodus' sole reign to celebrate his return from the theatre of war to theatres of a safer sort.

Didia Clara

† 193 A.D., silver denarius (3.04 gm), Rome mint, DIDIA CLARA AVG, draped bust of Didia Clara right, border of dots/HILAR TEMPOR, Hilaritas standing left, holding palm branch in right hand and cornucopiae in left, border of dots. RIC 10, Cohen 3. Very rare. Nearly extremely fine.

Didia Clara was the daughter of the emperor Didius Julianus, a wealthy senator who attained the purple by out-bidding his competitors as they vied to offer the largest donative to the Praetorian Guard. Her coins are very rare, since her father's rule was cut off by assassination after only three months. The Hilaritas reverse type symbolizes the joy of youth and probably also alludes to the festival of the *Hilaria*, which took place shortly after Didius' elevation.

Pescennius Niger

193-194 A.D., silver denarius (3.23 gm), Antioch mint, IMP·CAES C·PESC [NIGER] IVST AVG, laureate head of Pescennius Niger right, border of dots/BONA·E·SPES, Spes walking left, holding flower in right hand and lifting skirt with left, border of dots. RIC 3b; Cohen 6. Extremely rare. Very fine/Extremely fine.

Pescennius Niger, governor of Syria, was proclaimed emperor by his troops after the death of Pertinax. His upright character and reputation for strict but fair discipline caused many Roman's to regard him as the empire's salvation – precisely the propaganda intent of this reverse type.



Clodius Albinus

Caesar 193-195 A.D., bronze sesterlius (24.62 gm). Rome mint, struck 193 A.D. D CL SEPT ALBIN CAES, bare-headed and draped bust of Clodius Albinus right, border of dots/FELICITAS COS II around, S-C across field, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus in right hand and sceptre in left, border of dots. RIC 52g. Very rare. Very fine/ Fine with reddish brown patina, slightly tooled.

The reverse of Felicitas with its promise of bright prospects for Albinus and the empire to which he would succeed becomes ironical in light of the real intentions of Septimius Severus. The African had appointed Albinus caesar only to eliminate him as a rival long enough to clean up the rebellion of Pescennius Niger in Syria.



Clodius Albinus

Caesar 193-195 A.D., bronze as (12.95 gm). Rome mint, struck 193 A.D. P CLOD SEPT ALBIN CAES, bare head of Clodius Albinus right, border of dots/FELICITAS COS II around, S-C across field, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus in right hand and sceptre in left, border of dots. RIC 58; Cohen 17. Very rare. Superb with green patina.



Septimius Severus

193-211 A.D., gold aureus (7.15 gm). Rome mint, struck 193-194(?). IMP CAE L SEP SEV PERT AVG, laureate head of Septimius Severus right/VIRT AV-G TR P COS, Virtus standing left, holding Victory in right hand and inverted spear in left, border of dots. RIC 24. Rare. Superb.

Septimius Severus was a soldier first and foremost, and he owed his elevation to the acclamation of his legions. It is not then surprising that most of his early coinage displays military themes.



Septimius Severus

193-211 A.D., silver denarius (2.78 gm). Rome mint, struck 193-194 A.D. IMP CAE L SEP SEV PART AVG, laureate head of Septimius Severus right, border of dots/TR P COS in exergue, LEG II ADIVT around, legionary eagle between two standards, border of dots. RIC 5; Cohen 260. Scarce. About extremely fine.

In all fifteen legions, loyal to Severus, were honored in the emperor's first issues. Those which had supported his adversaries were conspicuously omitted from the series. The type of the legionary eagle between two standards was borrowed from the legionary coinage of Mark Antony.

Caracalla

198-217 A.D., silver antoninianus (4.90 gm). Rome mint, struck 215 A.D. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, border of dots/ P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P, Sol, radiate, standing facing, head left, raising right hand and holding globe in left, border of dots. RIC 264c; Cohen 287. Superb.

Sol may be interpreted as the reign's growing interest in the east, for Caracalla visited Syria and Egypt in 215, and the following year set out on a campaign to repeat the conquests of Alexander the Great.



444

Caracalla

198-217 A.D., silver antoninianus (5.00 gm). Tarsus mint, probably struck 215 A.D. or later. ΑΤΤ Κ Μ ΑΤΡ ΕΙΩΤΡΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, border of dots/ΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΙΑ ΕΛΛΕΙΟC, Demiurgia as female standing facing on right, head left, crowning emperor in military attire who stands facing on left, head right, border of dots. Mabbot sale, June 1969, lot 2222, this coin. Unique. Fine.

The reverse type doubtless alludes to honors bestowed on Caracalla during his travels in the east. The Demiurgia was a magistracy of Tarsus, known from Dio Chrysostom (Or. 34). Numismatic evidence exists that Severus Alexander held the office (see BMC *Lycania, Isauria and Cilicia* 214), but until the discovery of this coin it was not known that Caracalla had also been elected Demiurge.



445

Macrinus

217-218 A.D., silver denarius (3.25 gm). Rome mint, struck 217 A.D. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Macrinus right, border of dots/ PONTIF MAX TR P P P, Fides standing facing, head right, resting right foot on helmet and holding two standards, border of dots. RIC 3. Extremely fine.

Within four days of procuring Caracalla's murder Macrinus was proclaimed emperor by the troops. This type, dedicated to the loyalty of the army, both honors those who acclaimed him and attempts to win back the allegiance of those who became disillusioned with Macrinus after he suffered a costly defeat at the hands of the Parthians and retired with his legions into Syria where he instituted cuts in pay.



446

Diadumenian

218 A.D., silver denarius (3.11 gm). Rome mint(?). M OPEL ANTI DIADVMENIAN CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Diadumenian right, border of dots/ PRINC IVVENTVTIS, Diadumenian in military attire standing facing, head right, holding standard in right hand and sceptre in left, two standards on right, border of dots. RIC 102; Cohen 3. Extremely fine.

Diadumenian, nine-year-old son of Macrinus, was given the name Antoninus when he was named caesar shortly after his father's accession. Since the future of the dynasty depended entirely upon the good will of the troops, the coin types favor those designs which present Diadumenian not only as the heir to the throne but as a little soldier.





Elagabalus

218-222 A.D., gold aureus (6.50 gm). Rome mint. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus right, border of dots/ADVENTVS AVGVSTI, Elagabalus on horseback left, raising right hand and holding spear in left, border of dots. RIC 57. Rare. Extremely fine.

Elagabalus' supporters defeated Maerinus near Antioch in June of 218, and the boy was acknowledged as emperor by the Senate in Rome. He travelled to Rome with a slow, ceremonial procession, bringing with him the sacred stone of Emesa, and did not arrive at the capital until the following year. The reverse type of this coin celebrates his arrival as an occasion of great joy.



Elagabalus

218-222 A.D., silver denarius (3.18 gm). Antioch mint. ANTONINVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus right, border of dots/FELICITAS II MP, galley with sail, seven rowers and pilot, standard and acrostolium on stern, border of dots. RIC 188; Cohen 27. Superb.

It will be noted in the obverse legend that Elagabalus, whose real name was Varius Avitus Bassianus, assumed the name Marcus Aurelius Antoninus on his accession to emphasize his restoration of the Severan dynasty.



Severus Alexander

222-235 A.D., silver denarius (2.92 gm). Rome mint, struck 231-235 A.D. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander right, border of dots/SPES PVBLICA, Spes walking left, holding flower in right hand and lifting skirt with left, border of dots. RIC 254; Cohen 543. Superb.

The type of Spes probably alludes to Alexander's deliverance of the empire from the danger of a Persian invasion. In 227 Ardashir overthrew the Parthian king and founded the Sasanian dynasty. Soon he was threatening the Roman provinces of Syria and Cappadocia. In 234 Alexander and his mother Julia Mamaea set out to defend the empire, and though the campaign was less than brilliant Alexander did succeed in holding off the Sasanian invaders.



Julia Mamaea

† 235 A.D., silver denarius (3.50 gm). Antioch mint. IVLIA MAMAEA AVG, draped bust of Julia Mamaea right, border of dots/IVNO CONSERVATRIX, Juno, veiled, standing left, holding patera in right hand and sceptre in left, peacock at her feet, border of dots. RIC 343; Cohen 35. Superb.

Julia Mamaea, mother of Severus Alexander and very much responsible for his accession, remained a major influence throughout his entire reign. An abundant coinage was struck in her honor, but even her extraordinary power over her son was not sufficient to liberate her from the conventional and generalized reverse types which were always used for women. Both she and her son were slain near Mainz in 235 by mutinous troops who changed their allegiance to Maximinus.

Maximinus I Thrax

235-238 A.D., silver denarius (2.93 gm). Rome mint, struck 235-236 A.D. IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximinus right, border of dots/PAX AVGVSTI, Pax standing left, holding branch in right hand and sceptre in left, border of dots. RIC 12; Cohen 31. Superb.

Again through violence, a new emperor, a peasant-soldier, was put into power by the military. In his entire reign Maximinus, who despised the Senate, never went to Rome, and he fought an almost continuous struggle to maintain his position against senatorially-chosen rivals until finally murdered by legionaries grown weary of civil war. Thus the Pax type represents a fervent hope on the part of the emperor but certainly not a reality.



451

Gordian I Africanus

238 A.D., silver denarius (3.32 gm). Rome mint, IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian right, border of dots/P M T - R P COS P P, emperor, togate, standing left, holding branch in right hand and sceptre in left, border of dots. RIC 1; BMC 1. Very rare. Extremely fine/Very fine.

During the reign of Maximinus Gordian served as proconsul in Africa. He was eighty-one when asked to become emperor by noblemen of Thysdrus, who were disenchanted with Maximinus. Gordian took on his son as co-ruler, and while both Gordians awaited senatorial confirmation from Rome the younger was killed in a battle with supporters of Maximinus. The joint rule lasted only three weeks, for the elder Gordian took his own life on hearing of his son's death.



452

Balbinus

238 A.D., silver denarius (2.65 gm). Rome mint, IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Balbinus right, border of dots/IOVI CONSERVATORI, Jupiter, nude except for cloak, standing left, holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre in left, border of dots. RIC 2; Cohen 8. Superb.

The Jupiter reverse type may allude to the sacrifices offered on the Capitol by Balbinus and his co-emperor Pupienus after their elevation. Jupiter failed in his function as protector, however: the praetorians, accustomed to creating emperors of their own choice, rejected these senatorial appointees and assassinated the joint emperors in little more than three months.



453

Gordian III

238-244 A.D., gold aureus (4.50 gm). Rome mint, struck 241-243 A.D. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian right, border of dots/VIRTVTI A-VGVSTI, nude Hercules standing right, right hand on hip, left hand resting on club set on rock, lion skin by club, border of dots. RIC 108; Cohen 401. Superb.

Gordian III was only thirteen years old when he inherited the throne on the murder of Balbinus and Pupienus. Due to his youth and inexperience affairs of state were conducted first by his mother, then by his extremely able praetorian prefect Iminisitheus. Iminisitheus initiated a forceful new policy, including a campaign against Persia. The coin types used under his hegemony reflect the change, for instead of invoking protection for the young emperor they now proclaim his manly dignity and his responsibilities as emperor.



454



Gordian III

238-244 A.D., gold aureus (4.67 gm). Rome mint, struck 240 A.D. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian right, border of dots/ P M TR P COS P P, emperor, veiled and togate, standing left, offering sacrifice from patera in right hand and holding wand in left, lighted altar in front, border of dots. RIC 43; Cohen 209. Nearly extremely fine.

Although Gordian presumably received the titles *Pontifex Maximus* and *Pater Patriae* soon after his accession and began his first consulship on January 1, 239, these titles did not appear on his coins until his second year in office, possibly because it was feared that they would look incongruous applied to a child. Since Roman youths officially attained manhood on their fourteenth birthday, there was no objection to the commemoration of these honors a year later.



Gordian III

238-244 A.D., bronze sestertius (16.53 gm). Tyre. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Gordian right, border of dots/COL TYP METRO, Dido standing left, holding ruler in right hand and sceptre in left, in front of her the walls of Carthage with city gate and tower atop which a mason works, in exergue a workman with pick to right dividing legend ΔΕΙ-ΔΩ, murex shell in field above, palm tree in right field beneath which is a scorpion, under city wall is a scorpion (el shotl?), border of dots. Cf. BMC 409f. (Elagabalus, inscription ΔΕΙΔΩΝ) and 440f. (Trebonianus Gallus); pl. xlv, 8 (Berlin specimen, Elagabalus). Extremely rare. Fine/Very fine and better than the published specimens.

This interesting depiction of the foundation of Carthage was probably inspired by a painting or relief. The use of three languages on a single coin is most unusual. The Latin legend indicates Tyre's status as a colony with *ius Italicum*, granted by Septimius Severus in gratitude for the city's support during his war with Pescennius Niger, revoked by Elagabalus and later restored by Severus Alexander.



Philip I

244-249 A.D., silver antoninianus (4.31 gm). Rome mint, struck 248 A.D. IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip right, border of dots/SAECVLARES AVGG around, II in exergue, wolf standing left, suckling Romulus and Remus, border of dots. RIC 15; Cohen 178. Extremely fine.

To celebrate Rome's thousandth anniversary Philip in 247/8 held secular games and commemorated the occasion with a special series of coins. Most of these portrayed on the reverse the wild beasts which were used in the entertainments; others, such as this specimen, illustrated the foundation legend of Rome.



Philip II

Caesar 244-247 A.D., silver antoninianus (3.66 gm). Rome mint, M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip II right, border of dots/IOVI CONSERVATORI, Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre in left, border of dots. RIC 213; Cohen 13. Extremely fine with weak reverse strike.

The type invokes the protection of Jupiter for the young prince.

Caesar 244-247 A.D., bronze sestertius (22.90 gm), Rome mint, struck 244-246 A.D. M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip II right, border of dots/PRINCIPI IVVENT around, S-C across field, Philip II in military attire standing left, holding globe in right hand and spear in left, border of dots, RIC 256; Cohen 49. Superb with medallie fln and green patina.

In this variation on the 'Prince of Youth' theme the caesar holds the symbols of majesty and world rule in place of military ensigns.

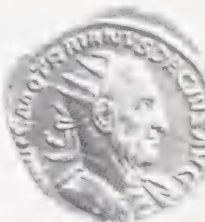


Trajan Decius

460

249-251 A.D., bronze double sestertius (28.91 gm), Rome mint, IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Trajan Decius right, border of dots/FELICITAS AEFVLI around, S-C across field, Felicitas standing left, holding long caduceus in right hand and cornucopiae in left, border of dots, RIC 115a; Cohen 39. Superb with olive brown patina.

The theme of the happiness of the times may for once reflect the feelings of the Roman populace as well as the imperial propaganda line. When Decius was acclaimed by his troops on the Dacian frontier he was saluted by the Roman people as *felicio Augusto melior Traiano* and at this suggestion adopted the name of a beloved predecessor. Decius brought from the provinces an invigorating new spirit: in coinage his innovations include the new denominations of the double sestertius and semis and a new mint, probably located at Milan.



Cornelia Supera

461

253 A.D., silver antoninianus (3.57 gm), Rome mint, C CORNEL SVPERA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Cornelia Supera right on crescent, border of dots/VESTA, Vesta standing left, holding patera in right hand and sceptre in left, border of dots, RIC (Aemilian) 30. Extremely rare. Very fine plus/Fine.

Although no written mention of Cornelia Supera exists, she is believed to have been the wife of Aemilian. She is known only through her coins, which are very few, due, no doubt, to the brevity of Aemilian's three-month reign.



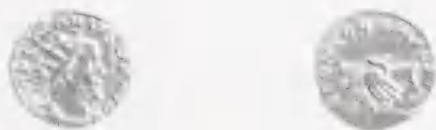
Laelianus

462

268 A.D., bronze antoninianus (3.14 gm), Moguntiacum mint, IMP C LAELIANVS P I AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Laelianus right, border of dots/VICTORIA AVG, Victory running right, holding wreath in right hand and palm in left, border of dots, RIC 9; Cohen 4. Rare. About very fine.

When Ulpius Cornelius Laelianus attempted to wrest power from Postumus in 268 his insurrection was quickly put down. The crudity of his coinage makes it likely that his issues were produced only at Moguntiacum, his own city, and that he never won control of any of the mints which struck under Postumus. It will be noted that by this time the connotations of the Victory coin type have changed. On earlier imperial coinage it was used to celebrate victories already won, or at least claimed; now in the crisis of the third century it is used to invoke the spirit of victory in the hope that the striking emperor will prevail.





Marius

268 A.D., bronze antoninianus (2.98 gm), Cologne mint. IMP C MARIVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Marius right, border of dots/CONCORDIA MILIT, clasped hands, border of dots. RIC 6; Cohen 8. Rare. Extremely fine.

Marius, who rose through the ranks of the Roman legions, declared himself emperor after the murder of Postumus. He enjoyed his position only briefly, for despite the appeals on his coins for the support of the troops he was slain by his own soldiers, according to some historians within only three days. However the workmanship of his coins and their continuity of style with those of Postumus would suggest a reign of at least some weeks, for these are surely not the rough-and-ready product of some makeshift mint in a military camp.



Quintillus

270 A.D., bronze antoninianus (2.68 gm), Rome mint. IMP C M AVR CL QVINTILLVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Quintillus right, border of dots/SECVRIT AVG, Securitas standing left, legs crossed, holding sceptre in right hand and leaning on column with left elbow, mint mark XI above left arm, border of dots. RIC 31; Cohen 63. Extremely fine.

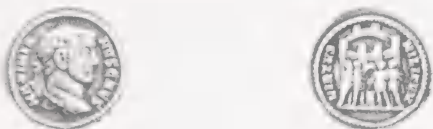
Despite the brevity of his reign—a few months at best—Quintillus struck coins at every mint used by his brother Claudius II, with the exception of Antioch. Under the regime of the two brothers mint marks became a much more important feature of the coins than previously, though many coins were still issued without them. The study of these mint marks enables modern numismatists to deduce much about the organization of the various mints and the operations of the officinae. For example it is recognized that mint masters under Claudius and Quintillus had much greater discretionary powers than under Aurelian and later emperors.



Probus

276-282 A.D., bronze medallion (37.30 gm), IMP C M AVR PROBVVS P AVG, laureate bust of Probus left wearing imperial mantle and holding eagle-tipped sceptre, linear border/MONETA AV-G, the three Monetae standing facing, each holding balance scales in right hand and cornucopiae in left, at feet of each a conical heap of metal, linear border. F. Gneecchi, *I medaglioni romani* 31, pl. 120, 10, variant (P F AVG in obverse legend). Extremely rare. Fine.

Medallions such as this were customarily presented by the emperor to his friends or to individuals he wished to honor on the New Year or other festal occasions. Medallions differ from currency in their size, which is considerable, and often in types which are more interesting and more elaborate than the relatively stereotyped designs used for coinage. Medallions of Probus were produced in great numbers and attained a high artistic level. The three Monetae were a common reverse device, but Probus with the eagle-tipped sceptre is one of the rarer obverse varieties, not listed, for example, in Grueber and Poole's *Roman Medallions in the British Museum* or in Froehner's *Les médaillons de l'empire romain*. The examples cited by Gneecchi are in Vienna and Copenhagen. The latter proves that these bronze medallions were originally silvered, and close inspection reveals two or three spots of silver still adhering to this specimen.



Galerius

Caesar 293-305 A.D., silver argenteus (3.79 gm), Rome mint. MAXIMIA-NVS CAES, laureate head of Galerius right, border of dots/VIRTVS MILITVM, tetrarch sacrificing before six-turreted enclosure, border of dots. RIC 42b; Cohen 219. Extremely fine.

Galerius Valerius Maximianus, a peasant who rose through the ranks in the army, was appointed caesar of the eastern half of the empire by Diocletian. He campaigned in the north and more extensively in the east. Said to have been instrumental in Diocletian's persecution of the Christians, Galerius acceded to the throne on Diocletian's abdication in 305. Before his death in 311 he softened his views toward Christianity, even to the point of issuing an edict of toleration.

Licinius I

467

308-324 A.D., gold aureus (4.68 gm). Arelate mint. LICINI-VS P F AVG, laureate head of Licinius right, border of dots/GLORIA EXE-R-CITI AVGG NN, emperor in military attire on horseback left, raising right hand and holding globe in left, P A in exergue, border of dots. Unique. Unpublished. Superb.

The mint of Arelate struck gold coins only during two very short periods, in 313 A.D. and again in 317 A.D., the second in concert with the other mints. In 313 the two emperors were on good terms chiefly because each had pressing concerns elsewhere, whereas in 317 they had just concluded a war very much in Constantine's favor. Either occasion seems possible for a type honoring the courage of both emperors' armies. The Arelate mint is notable for the independence of its reverse types in the issue of 313, but the style of this coin points to 317 as the more probable date of issue.



Licinius II

468

Caesar 317-324 A.D., gold aureus (5.25 gm). Nicomedia mint, struck 321-322 A.D. D N VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Licinius II facing, border of dots/IOVI CONSERVATORI CAES, Jupiter enthroned facing, holding Victory in right hand and sceptre in left, base of throne inscribed SIC V-SIC X, SMNT in exergue, border of dots. RIC 42. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Ordinarily bare-headed busts denote a lower rank, but this bare-headed facing portrait should rather be compared to the facing nimbate busts on a medallion of this mint (RIC 37) and assigned the same symbolism, namely, the divinely inspired ruler. This type was first conceived for the occasion of the child Licinius' appointment as caesar with festal celebrations. The reverse type indicates that he is under the protection of his father's patron Jupiter, and the inscription on the base of the throne wishes him first five and then ten years of equal felicity.



Constans II

469

337-350 A.D., silver miliaresion (4.2 gm). Siscia mint. FL IVL CONS-TANS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans right, border of dots/VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and palm in left, SIS in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 136. Extremely fine with flan crack.

Flavius Julius Constans, son of Constantine the Great, held the rank of caesar 333-337. On the death of his father he reigned over Italy, Illyricum and Africa. In 340 he defeated and slew his brother Constantine II, winning control of the entire western empire, but a decade later was killed himself while fleeing the usurper Magnentius.



Constans II

470

337-350 A.D., silver siliqua (3.28 gm). Thessalonica mint. CONSTANS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans right, border of dots/VICTORIA DD NN AVGG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and trophy in left, TFS in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 156. Very fine plus.



471



Constantius II

337-361 A.D., gold solidus (4.44 gm). Treveri mint. FL IVL CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius right, border of dots/VICTORIA DD NN AVGG, Victory advancing left, holding trophy in right hand and palm in left, TR in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 261 variant. Extremely fine.

472



Constantius II

337-361 A.D., gold solidus (4.42 gm). Antioch mint. FL IVL CONSTAN-TIVS PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius right, border of dots/GLORIA REI PVBLICAE, Roma and Constantinopolis seated facing, holding between them a shield inscribed VOT XX MVLT XXX, SMANT in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 108. Extremely fine with reverse die break.

This type shows the importance already assumed by the concept of east and west as separate but complementary parts of one great empire. Thanks are given for the past twenty years and vows taken for the next *decennalia*, dating the coin probably to 343 A.D.

473



Constantius II

337-361 A.D., gold solidus (4.51 gm). Antioch mint. FL IVL CONSTAN-TIVS PERP AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Constantius facing, holding transverse spear behind head and shield ornamented with galloping horseman on left shoulder, border of dots/GLORIA REI PVBLICAE, Roma and Constantinopolis seated facing, holding between them a shield inscribed VOT XXX MVLT XXXX, SMANT in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 112. Extremely fine.

Probably struck in 353 A.D.

474



Julian II

360-363 A.D., silver siliqua (2.13 gm). Lugdunum mint. FL CL IVLIA-NVS PP AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Julian right, border of dots/VICTORIA DD NN AVGG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and palm in left, LVG in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 58 variant. Extremely fine.

Better known as 'the Apostate,' Julian had a career of alternate successes and failures. He was imprisoned by Constantius II, only to be restored to favor, honored with the title caesar and given Constantius' sister in marriage. Within five years his troops revolted against the emperor and acclaimed Julian the new ruler.

Valentinian I

364-375 A.D., gold medallion of two solidi (8.89 gm). Antioch mint, struck 367-375 A.D. D N VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian right, border of dots/VICTORIA ROMANORVM, Roma, on left, seated facing, holding globus nicephorus in right hand and spear in left, beside her on right Constantinopolis seated left, holding globus nicephorus in right hand and sceptre in left and resting right foot on prow, Christogram in upper field between them, ANTOB in exergue, border of dots. Unpublished, but from the same reverse die as the medallion of Valens below. For other medallions of Antioch with related reverse types but legend GLORIA ROMANORVM see RIC p. 275, 13 and 16, dated 24 August 367-17 November 375. A much closer reverse type may be found on medallions of Valentinian II from Mediolanum (RIC p. 76, 4) and Aquileia (RIC p. 98, 19), dated 9 August 379-25 August 383. These differ from the present design only in the lack of a Christogram and in the attributes of Constantinopolis, who holds a cornucopiae in place of a sceptre. No medalion of this reign nor indeed any coin is listed for any mint with the legend VICTORIA ROMANORVM. Unique. *Fleur de coin*.

Like bronze medallions, gold and silver medallions were chiefly intended as imperial gifts on festal occasions, with the difference that multiples in the precious metals might serve as a disguised form of tribute when presented to barbarian princes or mercenary leaders. The reverse type is familiar except for the presence of the Christogram in a prominent position; it may be taken as symbolizing the division of the empire into two parts unified by one official religion, Christianity. The OB in the exergue stands for *Obryziactis*, 'of pure gold' but should perhaps also be understood as the Greek numeral 72, indicating that solidi were struck 72 to the pound of gold.

Valentinian I

364-375 A.D., silver siliqua (2.14 gm). Rome mint, struck circa 364-367 A.D. D N VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian right, border of dots/VOT V MVLT X within wreath, RT in exergue, border of dots. RIC 10a; Cohen 70. Superb.

The VOTA coins are the only dated coins for this period. The vows referred to were undertaken in conjunction with prayers for a prosperous reign and committed the emperor to 'repay' the divine favor he enjoyed with sacrifices and public entertainments. Originally these vows were taken every ten years, but the custom gradually arose of providing the promised festivities half-way through the ten-year period—a sort of payment on account to heaven. Thus *quinquennalia* appear beside *decennalia* on the coins.

Valens

364-378 A.D., gold medallion of two solidi (8.98 gm). Antioch mint, struck 367-375 A.D. D N VALENS PER F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens right, border of dots/VICTORIA ROMANORVM, Roma, on left, seated facing, holding globus nicephorus in right hand and spear in left, beside her on right Constantinopolis seated left, holding globus nicephorus in right hand and sceptre in left and resting right foot on prow, Christogram in upper field between them, ANTOB in exergue, border of dots. Unpublished but from the same reverse die as the medallion of Valentinian I above, *q. r.* Unique. *Fleur de coin*.

The use by a mint of a single reverse die for coins of different emperors is not restricted to medallions but is known for regular currency in all metals.





Valentinian II

375-392 A.D., silver siliqua (2.03 gm). Treveri mint, struck circa 375-383 A.D. D N VAL ENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian right, border of dots/VICTORIA AVGGG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and palm in left, TRPS in exergue, border of dots. RIC 43 and 57a; Cohen 40. From the recent hoard found in Norwich, Lincolnshire. Very fine plus.

Valentinian II, younger son of Valentinian I, was proclaimed augustus on his father's death though only four years of age. The regency was assumed by his elder brother Gratian, who made the child's dependent status clear by the addition of IVN to many of his coin legends; this also helped to distinguish the coins of Valentinian II from those of his father. The reverse legend also reflects the unusual state of affairs—three augusti are indicated by the abbreviation AVGGG, the two sons of Valentinian in the west and Theodosius, son of Valens, in the east.



Theodosius I

379-395 A.D., silver miliaresion (4.27 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 388-392 A.D. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Theodosius right, head turned left, border of dots/GLORIA ROMANORVM, nimbate emperor in military attire standing facing, head turned left, raising right hand and holding globe in left, star in left field, CON in exergue, border of dots. RIC 85a variant. Superb.

In his introductory discussion on the mint of Constantinople (RIC IX, p. 205) Pearce suggests that Theodosius' rare miliaresia may have been a joint issue with the VOTA siliquae of Theodosius and Arcadius, struck 15 May 392-17 January 395. The RIC description does not note the odd, twisted posture of the obverse portraits of the miliaresia, but the position of the fibula leaves no doubt that the emperor's torso faces right, and in fact the modelling of the neck and far shoulder expresses the turn quite skilfully.



Magnus Maximus

383-388 A.D., silver siliqua (2.06 gm). Treveri mint, D N MAG MAX-IMVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Magnus Maximus right, border of dots/VIRTVS ROMANORVM, Roma seated facing, head turned left, holding globe in right hand and spear in left, TRPS in exergue, border of dots. RIC 84b; Cohen 30. Very fine.

Magnus Maximus, of humble Spanish background, rose to be Theodosius' general in Britain. When proclaimed augustus by his troops the usurper invaded Gaul and marched against Gratian, securing his assassination at Lugdunum in the same year. Having made himself master of Britain, Gaul and Spain he was recognized by Theodosius as co-emperor of the west with Valentinian II. However Maximus eventually drove the young emperor and his mother from Milan, whereupon Theodosius made war upon him. He was captured at Aquileia and put to death by Theodosius' troops against the wishes of the senior augustus, who wanted to spare his life.



Flavius Victor

387-388 A.D., silver siliqua (1.86 gm). Treveri mint, D N FL VIC-TOR P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Flavius Victor right, border of dots/VIRTVS ROMANORVM, Roma seated facing, head turned left, holding globe in right hand and sceptre in left, TRPS in exergue, border of dots. RIC 84d; Cohen 6. Rare. Very fine plus.

Before his invasion of Italy in 387 Magnus Maximus elevated to the rank of augustus his son Flavius who stayed behind in Gaul.

Arcadius

383-408 A.D., gold solidus (4.52 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 19 January-26 August 383 A.D. D N ARCADI-VS P T AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Arcadius right, border of dots/CONCORDIA AVGGGGΣ. Constantinopolis seated facing on throne ornamented with lions' heads, her head turned right, holding dotted sceptre in right hand and globe in left and resting right foot on prow, CONOB in exergue, border of dots, RIC 46f. Extremely fine.

The use of AVGGGG signifies the alliance of the four emperors, Gratian and Valentinian II in the west and Theodosius and his son Arcadius in the east. It does not continue beyond 383 due to Gratian's death, and thus the coins of this issue are quite scarce.



Arcadius

383-408 A.D., gold solidus (4.50 gm). Constantinople mint, struck circa 403 A.D. D N ARCADI-VS P F AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Arcadius facing, holding transverse spear behind head and shield ornamented with galloping horseman on left shoulder, border of dots/NOVA SPES REI PVBLICAEB, Victory, nude to waist, seated right on cuirass inscribing XX XXX on shield held on her knees, star in left field, CONOB in exergue, border of dots, Ratto 49. Very rare. Superb.

No one has yet succeeded in explaining how Arcadius could be considered the 'new hope of the state' at a time when he was offering the vows for his twentieth year in office.



Honorius

393-423 A.D., silver miliaresion (4.33 gm). Constantinople mint, D N HONORI-VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius right, head turned left, border of dots/GLORIA ROMANORVM, nimbate emperor in military attire standing facing, head turned left, raising right hand and holding globe in left, star in left field, CON in exergue, border of dots. Sternberg sale 1975, lot 522. *Fleur de coin*.

This miliaresion is parallel to that of Theodosius described above, *q. v.* Its extreme similarity suggests they are from the same issue and would tend to support the later date suggested by Pearce.



Honorius

393-423 A.D., silver miliaresion (4.06 gm). Constantinople mint, D N HONORI-VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius right, head turned left, border of dots/GLORIA ROMANORVM, nimbate emperor in military attire standing facing, head turned left, raising right hand and holding globe in left, star in left field, CON in exergue, border of dots. Sternberg sale 1975, lot 522. From same dies as preceding lot. Very fine.





Honorius

393-423 A.D., silver siliqua (1.46 gm). Mediolanum mint, struck 388-394 A.D. D N HONORI-VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius right, border of dots/VIRTVS ROMANORVM, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Victory in right hand and inverted spear in left, MDPS in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 59, As RIC 32. About extremely fine.



Constantine III

407-411 A.D., silver siliqua (1.39 gm). Mediolanum mint. D N CONSTAN-TINVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantine right, border of dots/VICTORIA AVGGG, Roma seated left, holding globus nicephorus in right hand and inverted spear in left. [S]MLD in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 4. Rare. Fine.

With the support of the British legions who had acclaimed him emperor Constantine III set out to expand his territory, allying himself with barbarians when necessary. He won control of much of Gaul and Spain and was able to extort recognition from Honorius. However he was besieged at Arles first by his own treacherous general Gerontius and then by Constantius, general of Honorius. Although he entered the priesthood during the siege in the hope of saving his life, after the city fell Constantine was beheaded along with his son near Ravenna.



Theodosius II

402-450 A.D., gold solidus (4.34 gm). Thessalonica mint. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, facing bust of Theodosius with pearl trimmed helmet and cuirass, spear over right shoulder, shield upon left/GLORIVSTERRAR, Theodosius standing facing, standard in right hand, globe with cross in left, star in left field, TESOB in exergue. Ratto 150. Rare. Nearly extremely fine.

After a long and comparatively peaceful reign over the Eastern empire, Theodosius was known best for the treaties he was obliged to make with Attila and for the codification of law, which bears his name today.



Theodosius II

402-450 A.D., gold solidus (4.28 gm). Thessalonica mint. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, facing bust of Theodosius, helmeted and cuirassed, holding spear over right shoulder, and shield on which is Victory/CONCORDIA AVG G, Constantinople seated facing, holding spear in right hand, globe topped by Victory in left, star in left field, TESOB in exergue. Cf. Rizzo 143. Unpublished with Victory on shield. Unique. Very fine.

Marcian

450-457 A.D., gold solidus (4.69 gm). Constantinople mint. D N MARCIANVS P F AVG, facing bust of Marcian with pearl trimmed helmet and cuirass, spear over right shoulder, shield on left/VICTORIA AVGGG Ø, Victory standing left, long cross in right hand, CONOB in exergue. Ratto 219. Very fine plus.

The Eastern empire entered a period of relative calm and peace under the reign of Marcian, who had proved himself an able military man and senator. It was during his tenure that the fourth Ecumenical Council convened.



490

Petronius Maximus

455 A.D., gold solidus (4.35 gm). Rome mint. D N PETRONIVS MAXIMVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Petronius Maximus right, border of dots/VICTORIA AVGGG, emperor in military attire, but wearing crown with pendilia, standing facing, holding long cross in right hand and globus nicephorus in left and resting right foot atop serpent with human head. R-M across field. COMOB in exergue. Cohen 1. Excessively rare. Little wear but poor fabric, thus very fine.

Petronius was a wealthy senator of Rome who had achieved the highest rank, including two consulships under Valentinian III. The emperor dishonored Petronius' wife, and the outraged husband avenged himself by having the culprit assassinated in 455. He then seized both the throne and the emperor's widow, Licinia Eudoxia. She called upon the Vandals to rescue her, and the approach of Genseric sparked a revolt at Rome in which Petronius was torn limb from limb.



491

Leo I

457-473 A.D., gold solidus (4.49 gm). Constantinople mint. D N LEO PERPET AVG, helmeted bust of Leo facing cuirassed, spear over right shoulder/VICTORIA AVGGG Z, Victory standing left with long cross in right hand, star in right field. Ratto 247. Superb.

During his reign, Leo changed the composition of the Eastern empire's army. Previously a largely German force, it now became Isaurian and provided substantial support for the Emperor in maintaining his rule.



492

Leo I

457-473 A.D., gold semissis (2.25 gm). Constantinople mint. D N LEO PERPET AVG, diademed bust of Leo right, cuirassed and draped/VICTORIA AVGG, Victory seated right, inscribing XXXV on a shield held on her knees, star in left field, ank in right, CONOB in exergue. Ratto 254 variant. Almost extremely fine.



493

494



Julius Nepos

474-475 A.D., gold tremissis (1.45 gm). Rome mint? DN IVL NE - POS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Julius Nepos right, border of dots/Cross within wreath, CONOB in exergue. Cohen 16. Very rare. Very fine plus.

Soon after Julius Nepos was proclaimed emperor Euric, king of the Visigoths, declared war to obtain the Roman territories in Gaul. Nepos ceded Auvergne in 475 and secured peace. But Orestes, general of the Gallic troops, led a revolt and marched against Rome. Nepos fled to Dalmatia where he was murdered in 480.

495



Basiliscus and Marcus

476-477 A.D., gold solidus (4.38 gm). DN BASILISCI ET MARCI PAVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Basiliscus facing, holding transverse spear behind head and shield with horseman device on left shoulder/VICTORIA AVCCCT, Victory standing left holding long voided cross, star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Ratto 304. Extremely rare. Very fine.

496



Anastasius I

491-518 A.D., gold solidus (4.45 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 491-498 A.D. DN ANASTASIVS PAVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Anastasius facing, holding transverse spear behind head and shield with horseman device on left shoulder/VICTORIA AVCCCT, Victory standing left holding long voided cross, star in right field, CONOB in exergue. D.O. (3h). Extremely fine with light graffiti on obverse field.

Anastasius was chosen by Ariadne as successor to her late husband Zeno, there being no heir. Although a just ruler, he was a monophysite, and not trusted by the church, which caused him much trouble throughout his reign, including an unsuccessful rebellion. The reverse of the coin pictured is a direct continuation of the type of Zeno.

497



Anastasius I

491-518 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 498-518 A.D. DN ANASTASIVS PAVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Anastasius facing, holding transverse spear behind head and shield with horseman device on left shoulder/VICTORIA AVCCCT, Victory standing left holding staff topped with reverse Christogram, star in left field, CONOB in exergue. Cf. D.O. 7e, f. *Fleur de coin*.

Anastasius was such a capable economist and so free from greed, that even with a reduction of taxation and a three year war with Persia, by the time of his death 320,000 pounds of gold had accumulated in the treasury. The gold coinage system remained the same as that of Zeno, but Anastasius replaced the tiny copper nummi of his predecessors by larger pieces with up to 40 times the face value of the nummus.

565-578 A.D., lightweight gold solidus (4.06 gm). Antioch mint (?). ONI VSTI NVS PPAVI, bust facing, wearing cuirass and helmet with crest, trefoil ornament, and diadem with pendilia, in right hand, globe surmounted by Victory who crowns Emperor with wreath, on left shoulder, shield with horseman device and loop on top/VICTORI AAVCCCΘS, Constantinople seated, looking right, wearing helmet, tunic, and mantle, aegis on right shoulder, leaning on spear held in right hand, globe in left hand, in exergue, OB***. D.O. 138. Rare. Extremely fine.

The attribution of this coin has been questioned. The ΘS at the end of the legend is said by Adelson to represent the name Theoupolis, which Antioch was called after the earthquake in 528 A.D. But Kent points to two simultaneous series from Constantinople, one with Θ and one with I. He also says that a certain lightweight coin with ΘS shares the same obverse die with a full weight solidus with a Z, and is more reasonably from Constantinople than from a provincial center. Grierson argues for the Antioch attribution, that the legend began with Θ, and S was added to avoid confusion with the Θ of Constantinople. The uncommon exergue legend may also be an indication that the coin is not from a major mint, or to distinguish it as a lightweight solidus.



Justin II

499

565-578 A.D., gold tremissis (1.49 gm). Constantinople mint. DNIVSTI NVSPPAVI, bust right, with diadem, cuirass, and paludamentum/VICTORIAAVCVSTORVH, Victory walking right, looking left, holding wreath in right hand, global cross in left hand, star in field right, CONOB in exergue. D.O. 13. Extremely fine.

Justin was the nephew of the childless Justinian and was married to Sophia, the niece of Theodora. This double claim as kin allowed him an easy succession to the throne. He was an incompetent ruler, discontinuing the payment of subsidies to the eastern barbarians who consequently became hostile and defeated the Roman army in several serious battles. The Lombards, a Germanic people, invaded and gained a large foothold in northern Italy during his reign. By 574 A.D. Justin had become insane, and a more reasonable government was provided by his wife Sophia and Tiberius, whom he had named as caesar.



Tiberius II Constantine

500

578-582 A.D., lightweight gold solidus (4.02 gm). Antioch mint. DMTHBCONS TANT PPAVI, cuirassed and helmeted bust facing, holding in right hand, globus cruciger, and with left, shield with horseman device/VICTORI AAVCCCΔ, cross potent on four steps, OB+ in exergue. D.O. 38; Adelson 80-87. Very rare. Very fine.



Maurice Tiberius

501

582-602 A.D., gold solidus of 22 siliquae (4.04 gm). DNMAVRC TIBPPAV, cuirassed and helmeted bust facing, holding globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORI AAVCCΔ, Angel holding globe and staff terminating in Christogram, in exergue, OB+*. Cf. D.O. 8; Cf. Adelson 93. Scarce. Very fine.





Phocas

602-610 A.D., gold solidus (4.34 gm). Constantinople mint. ONFOCAS PERPAVC, bust facing, bearded, wearing cuirass, paludamentum, and crown with pendilia and cross on circlet, globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORI AAVCCI, Angel facing, holding in right hand, long staff with Christogram at top, in left hand, globus cruciger, CONOB in exergue. Cf. D.O. 1a. 1d. Very rare. Very fine plus.

On this coin from early in the reign, the Emperor is still shown with rather complex eyelids. On his later coins the eyelids are omitted and each eye simplified to a single pellet. The coinage of Phocas, more so than that of the earlier Byzantine Emperors, shows a real attempt at portraiture, with his straight hair and shaggy, pointed beard.



Phocas

602-610 A.D., gold solidus (4.42 gm). Constantinople mint. ONFOCAS PERPAV, Consular bust facing, holding mappa and cross/VICTORI AAVCCI, Angel facing, holding globus cruciger and long staff terminating in Christogram, in exergue, CONOB. Tolstoi 26. Superb.



Phocas

602-610 A.D., gold solidus (4.52 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 603-607 A.D. ONFOCAS PERPAVC, bust facing, bearded, wearing cuirass, paludamentum, and crown with cross on circlet, globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORI AAVCCH, Angel facing, holding long staff with Christogram at top in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand. D.O. 5h. *Fleur de coin*.



Phocas

602-610 A.D., gold solidus of 20 siliquae (3.70 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 607-610 A.D. SNEOCAS PERPAVC, bust facing, bearded, wearing cuirass, paludamentum, and crown with cross on circlet, holds cross in right hand/VICTORIA AVSHE, Angel facing, holding long cross in right hand, globe in left, in exergue, OBXX. D.O. 14. Very rare. Extremely fine.

The purpose of lightweight solidi has been debated. They have been found in extent from Russia to England, and in the northern countries they have been found more often than solidi of 24 siliquae. One theory is that they were used mainly in frontier trade and were of lighter weight to cheat the foreigners. The exergue legend differs from regular solidi and the angel on the reverse holds a plain globe instead of a globus cruciger, so the coins would be easily recognizable to the citizens of Constantinople and not accepted by them as normal weight.

602-610 A.D., gold solidus (4.41 gm). Carthage mint, struck 602/3 A.D. DNEOCA CPERPAVNS, bust facing, with short beard, cross in left hand, akakia in right hand, wearing crown with cross on circlet and pendilia/VICTORI AAVCCS, Angel facing, globus cruciger in left hand, long staff with Christogram at top in right hand, in exergue, CONOB. Morrisson 8/01; Hahn 31; Ricotti 8. Extremely rare. Very fine.

The S at the end of the obverse and reverse legends indicates the date the coin was struck. Generally this coin is attributed to Carthage, but P. D. Ricotti suggests the Cagliari mint because of the crude style and rough detail and because of the variations in the legend. The Cagliari mint existed primarily to supply the island of Sardinia.



Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine

507

610-641 A.D., gold solidus (4.42 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 613-616 A.D. ddNNhERACLI Ψ SE ϵ hERACONS τ PPAVC, bust of Heraclius facing, with short beard, wearing chlamys and flat crown with cross, similar but smaller bust of Heraclius Constantine to right, beardless, cross above/VICTORIA AV Ψ AE, cross potent on base and three steps, beneath, CONOB. D.O. 8e. Superb.

The realistic portraiture on coinage instituted by Phocas was carried further by Heraclius, whose coins depict his aging by means of a lengthening beard, and the growth of his sons by increasing height. The relative sizes of the figures on the coins also indicate relative power and importance, as well as age.



Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine

508

610-641 A.D., lightweight gold solidus (4.30 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 613-616 A.D. ddNNhERACLI Ψ SE ϵ hERACONS τ PPAVC, bust of Heraclius facing, with short beard, wearing chlamys and flat crown with cross, similar but smaller bust of Heraclius Constantine to right, beardless, cross above/VICTORIA AV Ψ AE, cross potent on base and three steps, two stars in field, beneath, CONOB. As D.O. 11. Extremely rare variety. Extremely fine.



Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine

509

610-641 A.D., gold solidus (4.49 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 629-631 A.D. ddNNhERACLI Ψ SE ϵ hERACONS τ PPAVC, facing bust of Heraclius with long beard, and Heraclius Constantine with short beard, cross in field above/VICTORIA AV Ψ AE, cross potent on base and three steps, $\frac{\pi}{4}$ to right, CONOB below. Cf. D.O. 32 which records A and Z at end of inscription. Extremely fine.





Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine, and Heraclonas

610-641 A.D., gold solidus (4.48 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 632-635 A.D. (?). No inscription, Heraclius in center, with mustache and long beard, Heraclius Constantine, beardless, on right, Heraclonas, much smaller, on left, each wears chlamys and holds globus cruciger in right hand, Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine wear crowns with crosses, cross in field left above head of Heraclonas/VICTORIA AVGVST, cross potent on base and three steps, in field right, $\frac{\pi}{8}$ beneath, CONOB. D.O. 33b. Very fine plus.



Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine, and Heraclonas

610-641 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 636/7 A.D. (?). No inscription, Heraclius, with mustache and long beard, in center, Heraclius Constantine, beardless, on right, Heraclonas on left, each wears chlamys and holds globus cruciger in right hand, and wears crown with cross/VICTORIA AVGVST, cross potent on base and three steps, $\frac{\pi}{8}$ in field left, I in field right, beneath, CONOB. Cf. D.O. 38. Extremely fine.



Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine, and Heraclonas

610-641 A.D., gold solidus (4.49 gm). Struck 638/9 A.D. (?). Heraclius and his two sons standing facing, each holding globus cruciger/VICTORIA AVGVST, cross potent on base and three steps, $\frac{\pi}{8}$ to left, B to right, below, CONOB. Cf. D.O. 41; Wroth 55; Ratto 1491. *Fleur de coin*.



Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine, and Heraclonas

610-641 A.D., gold solidus or dinar (4.37 gm). Arab imitation, struck c. 699 A.D. Three standing figures, facing, holding staffs with globes topped by pellets, wearing chlamys and caps with peaks/VICTORIA AVGVST, vertical staff on base and three steps, top ending in crossbeam, in field left, A, beneath, CONOB. Cf. BMC S: 18, 54; cf. D.O. class IV Bf and g. Extremely rare. Very fine.

Notably, all crosses which would have appeared on a Byzantine coin have been removed, indicating a coin of Arab make for Arab use. Till now only two similar types were known, one with IB in the field, and one with H. G.C. Miles (*Earliest Arab Gold Coinage*, *ANS MN 13*, 1967) says they are from the years 12 and 13, respectively, of the reign of Abd al Malik, being the years 76 and 77 of the Hegira. Thus, this coin would be from the regnal year 11, or the year 75 of the Hegira.

Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine, and Martina

610-641 A.D., silver $\frac{1}{2}$ siliquae (.62 gm). Carthage mint, struck 614-641 A.D. $\Delta\text{N}\epsilon\text{R}\alpha\text{C}\ \text{H}\text{I}\text{O}\text{P}\text{P}\alpha\text{V}$, bust of Heraclius facing, beardless, wearing cuirass, paludamentum, and crown with pendilia and cross/Bust of Heraclius Constantine to left, wearing chlamys with tablion and crown with pendilia and cross, bust of Martina to right, wearing robes and crown with long pendilia and cross, cross in field between heads. D.O. 233. Extremely fine.

In 614 A.D. Heraclius took as his second wife his niece Martina and had her crowned augusta. The marriage was condemned as incestuous by the public and was the cause of much trouble both during the reign and after Heraclius' death. This issue may have begun in 614 for Martina's coronation.



Heraclonas

641 A.D., gold solidus (4.41 gm). Constantinople mint. $\Delta\text{N}\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{T}\text{A}\text{N}\ \tau\text{I}\text{N}\ \epsilon\text{S}\text{P}\text{P}\alpha\text{V}\bullet$, bust facing, beardless, wearing chlamys with tablion ornamented with four pellets, and crown/VICTORIA $\Delta\text{V}\ \epsilon\ \epsilon\ \omega$, cross potent on base and three steps, beneath. CONOBK. D.O. 2c. Extremely rare. Very fine plus.

Heraclonas was fifteen years old when his step-father Heraclius died. He came under the complete domination of his mother Martina, who had murdered or exiled the supporters of the true heir, Heraclius Constantine, and had Heraclonas crown his younger brother David as co-emperor. These steps moved the Senate to violence—Heraclonas was deposed and banished to Rhodes with his mother, his nose having been slit and her tongue cut out to prevent their return to power.



Constans II

641-668 A.D., gold solidus (4.44 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 641-646 A.D. $\Delta\text{N}\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\ \tau\text{A}\text{N}\ \tau\text{I}\text{N}\ \epsilon\text{S}\text{P}\text{P}\alpha\text{V}\text{S}$, bust facing, beardless, wearing chlamys with tablion ornamented by four pellets, and crown with cross on circlet, globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA $\Delta\text{V}\ \epsilon\ \epsilon\ \omega\ \text{A}$, cross potent on base and three steps, beneath. CONOB. D.O. (1a). Superb.



Constans II

641-668 A.D., gold solidus (4.38 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 641-646 A.D. $\Delta\text{N}\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\ \tau\text{A}\text{N}\ \tau\text{I}\text{N}\ \epsilon\text{S}\text{P}\text{P}\alpha\text{V}$, bust facing, beardless, wearing chlamys with tablion ornamented by four pellets, and crown with cross on circlet, globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA $\Delta\text{V}\ \epsilon\ \epsilon\ \omega\ \text{A}$, cross potent on base and three steps, beneath. CONOB. D.O. (1a). Extremely fine.





Constans II

641-668 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 650/1 A.D. () AN T IN K S P P A V, bust facing, with short beard, wearing chlamys with tablion and crown with cross on circlet, globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA AV Θ Y A, cross potent on base and three steps, beneath, CONOB. As D.O. 16, but for officina letter. Excellent portrait. Superb.

The solidi of Constans II form seven classes, copied in varying degrees by the silver and copper coins. The earliest show him beardless; later he appears with a short beard, and eventually with an enormously long beard and mustache.



Constans II

641-668 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 651-654 A.D. Θ N C O N S T A N T I N K S P P A V, bust with long beard and mustache, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA AV Θ Y A, cross potent on base and three steps, beneath, CONOB. D.O. 19d. Nearly extremely fine.



Constans II

641-668 A.D., gold tremissis (1.42 gm). Constantinople mint. Θ N C O N S T A N T I N K S P P A V, bust right, diademed, wearing cuirass and paludamentum/VICTORIA AV Θ Y A S, cross potent on base, beneath, CONOB. Cl. D.O. 45. Extremely fine.



Constans II and Constantine IV

654-668 A.D., silver hexagram (4.55 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 654-659 A.D. Θ N C O N S T A N T I N K S C O N, bust of Constans II on left, facing, with long beard, bust of Constantine IV on right, beardless, both wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, cross between heads/Θ Θ Y A Θ I N T A R O M A N I S, cross potent on base above globe on three steps, B in right field. D.O. 55.6. Very fine.

Constans II

641-668 A.D., silver $\frac{1}{2}$ siliquae (.60 gm). Carthage mint, struck 647 A.D. DNC (rest of inscription off flan), bust facing, with short beard, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, globus cruciger in right hand/P·A·, + above, x below, (PAX), D.O. 132. Very fine plus.

The short beard dates the coin to the late 640's, and the occasion may have been the defeat and death of the rebel Gregorius in 647 A.D. and the conclusion of peace with the Arabs in Egypt.



Constantine IV

668-685 A.D., gold solidus (4.38 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 681-685 A.D. PCONST A NMSPPA, bust of Constantine three quarters right, wearing plumed helmet and cuirass and holding transverse spear behind head and shield with horseman device on left shoulder/VICTORIA AV99, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. Cf. D.O. 12; unpublished for this officina. Excellent style. Superb.



Constantine IV

668-685 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm). Carthage mint, struck 675/6 A.D. DO N (), helmeted and cuirassed bust of Constantine facing, holding transverse spear behind head and shield with horseman device on left shoulder/Heraclius and Tiberius standing facing, each wearing chlamys and crown with cross, between them cross potent on base and three steps, fragments of CONOB in exergue. D.O. 43a.1. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Constantine's two brothers were crowned co-rulers in 659 A.D. He deposed them but then gave way to popular reaction in their favor and restored them to the purple. Later he again deposed them, after having first executed the opposition. This time he cut off his brothers' noses to prevent their return to power. This coin is dated by comparison with similar types from the Constantinople mint, as the date, if it appears, is illegible.



Justinian II

First reign, 685-695 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 686/7 A.D. IUSTINIA NMSPPAV, bust facing, beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA (A)VS99H, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. D.O. 2c. Superb.





Justinian II

First reign, 685-695 A.D., lightweight gold solidus (4.18 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 686/7 A.D. $\text{I}\Psi\text{S}\tau\text{I}\text{N}\text{I}\text{A}\text{N}\Psi\text{S}\text{P}\text{E}\text{A}\text{V}$, bust facing with faint beard, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circle, globus cruciger in right hand/ $\text{V}\text{I}\text{C}\text{T}\text{O}\text{R}\text{I}\text{A}\text{A}\text{V}\Psi\text{A}\text{E}$, cross potent on base and three steps, star in right field, $\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{O}\text{B}$ beneath. Cf. D.O. 4. Extremely rare. Extremely fine.

This type is the rarest of the lightweight solidi; only four specimens are known. The star and E on the reverse may have been added to warn Greek citizens of the light weight, which was intended for trade with foreigners.



Justinian II

First reign, 685-695 A.D., gold solidus, (4.45 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 692-695 A.D. $\text{I}\Psi\text{C}\text{R}\text{I}\text{S}\text{T}\text{O}\text{S}\text{R}\text{E}\text{X}\text{R}\text{E}\text{S}\text{N}\text{A}\text{N}\tau\text{I}\Psi\text{M}$, bust of Christ facing, with long hair and full beard, wearing pallium over colobium, right hand raised in benediction, holding book of Gospels in left hand, cross behind head/ $\text{D}\text{I}\Psi\text{S}\tau\text{I}\text{N}\text{I}\text{A}\text{N}\Psi\text{S}\text{S}\text{E}\text{R}\text{C}\text{H}\text{R}\text{I}\text{S}\text{T}\text{I}\text{B}$, emperor standing, bearded, wearing loros and crown, cross potent on base and two steps in right hand, akakia in left, $\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{O}\text{B}$ beneath. D.O. 7b. Superb.

This coin is of historical interest as the first Byzantine issue to employ the face of Christ as a coin type. Breckenridge has argued that it is copied from the Pantocrator in the apse of the Chrysotriclinos of the Great Palace, which in turn was derived from the Zeus of Pheidias (J. D. Breckenridge, *The Numismatic Iconography of Justinian II*, Numismatic Notes and Monographs 144, New York 1959, pp. 46ff.). As a result the emperor is relegated to the reverse of the coin and wears a loros, the costume appropriate to solemn religious occasions. This coin type may have been inspired by Canon 83 of the Quinsextine Council of 692, which prohibited the representation of Christ as a Paschal lamb and prescribed his depiction in human form; it also stimulated Caliph 'Abd al-Malik to design a national coinage in harmony with the iconoclastic doctrines of Islam.



Leontius

695-698 A.D., gold solidus, (4.44 gm). Constantinople mint, $\text{D}\text{I}\text{L}\text{F}\text{O}\text{N}\text{P}\text{E}\text{A}\text{V}$, bust facing, bearded, wearing loros and crown with cross on circle, akakia in raised right hand, globus cruciger in left/ $\text{V}\text{I}\text{C}\text{T}\text{O}\text{R}\text{I}\text{A}\text{A}\text{V}\Psi\text{A}\text{I}$, cross potent on base and three steps, $\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{O}\text{B}$ beneath. D.O. 6. Superb.

Little is known of Leontius. He sent troops to North Africa in order to regain the city of Carthage, and upon its return, the army revolted and set up Tiberius as rival emperor. Having besieged Constantinople, they slit Leontius' nose, banished him to a monastery, and put Tiberius on the throne.



Leontius

695-698 A.D., gold semissis, (2.18 gm). Constantinople mint, $\text{D}\text{I}\text{L}\text{F}\text{O}\text{N}\text{P}\text{E}\text{A}\text{V}$, bust facing, bearded, wearing loros and crown, globus cruciger in right hand/ $\text{V}\text{I}\text{C}\text{T}\text{O}\text{R}\text{I}\text{A}\text{A}\text{V}\Psi\text{A}\text{S}$, cross potent on globe. D.O. 3.1. Extremely fine.

No coins have been found bearing the name Leontius. But it is impossible that no coins were struck during his three year reign. Lafranchi states that many coins formerly attributed to Leo III are really those of Leontius. They are recognizable by the rounder face of the emperor and a different inscription.

Tiberius III

530

698-705 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm). Constantinople mint. D TIBERIVS PF AV, bust facing, with close beard, wearing cuirass and crown with cross on circlet, in right hand, spear held before body, on left shoulder, shield with horseman device/VICTORIA AVSAB, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. D.O. 1b. Superb.

The mints of Tiberius are the same as those of Leontius. The emperor in armor holding a spear before him is a type not used since the middle of the fifth century.



Tiberius III

531

698-705 A.D., gold solidus (4.42 gm). Constantinople mint. D TIBERIVS PF AV, bust facing, with close beard, wearing cuirass and crown with cross on circlet, in right hand, spear held before body, on left shoulder, shield with horseman device/VICTORIA AVSAB, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. D.O. 1b. Extremely fine.



Tiberius III

532

698-705 A.D., gold solidus (4.31 gm). Constantinople mint. D TIBERIVS PF AV, bust facing, with close beard, wearing cuirass and crown with cross on circlet, spear held before body in right hand, shield with horseman device on left shoulder/VICTORIA AVSAB, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. D.O. 1b. Superb.

The reign of Tiberius would have been successful, as he was a capable ruler, but Justinian in exile was determined to return. Justinian escaped, and with the help of a Bulgarian army marched into Constantinople and retook the city. Tiberius was captured, and the previous emperor, Leontius, was brought back from his own exile. Both were dragged through the streets in chains and in the Hippodrome were prostrated before Justinian who rested his feet on their necks while the crowd chanted "Thou shalt tread upon the lion (*λέων*) and adder (*ἀσπίς*)," being the thirteenth verse from the ninety-first psalm and a play on both their names.



Arab Byzantine

533

704-714 A.D., gold tremissis (1.37 gm). Minted in North Africa, 85-95 A.H. 6SETER.... 6SO, in center, NICRETR/INNØ NI....S around shaft with crossbar. Walker pl. XI, Th. 3. Extremely rare. Extremely fine.

The obverse legend is an abbreviation of: DeuS ETeRNUs DeuS MaGnuS DeuS OmniuM DeuS OMNIuM CreaTor. The reverse legend is the abbreviation of IN Nomine DomINI MISerI Cordis UnuS DeuS.





Justinian II

Second reign, 705-711 A.D., gold solidus (4.44 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 705 A.D. $\delta\text{N}\text{H}\text{S}\text{H}\text{S}\text{R}\text{E}\text{X}$ REGNANTIAM, bust of Christ facing, with mustache, close beard, and curly hair, wearing pallium over colobium, right hand raised in benediction, left hand holds book of Gospels, cross behind head/ $\delta\text{N}\text{I}\text{C}\text{S}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{I}\text{A}$ $\text{N}\text{S}\text{M}\text{A}\text{I}\text{T}\text{A}\text{S}\text{A}\text{N}$, bust of Justinian II, with close beard, wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, in right hand, cross potent on base and three steps, in left, patriarchal cross on globe inscribed PAX. D.O. 1.1. Superb.

The revival of the type of Christ may be supposed to indicate the continuity of Justinian's reign. The youthful Savior may have been copied from one of the icons supposed to represent an actual (perhaps miraculous) portrait of the man Jesus, in contrast with the impersonal iconography of the divinized Pantocrator. Such portrait icons were found mainly in Palestine and Syria, whence the young Christ is often referred to as 'Syrian.'

Justinian II

Second reign, 705-711 A.D., gold solidus (4.40 gm). Constantinople mint. $\delta\text{N}\text{H}\text{S}\text{H}\text{S}\text{R}\text{E}\text{X}$ REGNANTIAM, bust of Christ, facing, with mustache, close beard, and curly hair, wearing pallium over colobium, right hand raised in benediction, left holds book of Gospels, behind head, cross/ $\delta\text{N}\text{I}\text{C}\text{S}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{I}\text{A}\text{N}\text{S}\text{E}\text{T}\text{T}\text{I}\text{B}\text{E}\text{R}\text{I}\text{A}\text{S}\text{P}\text{P}\text{A}$, to left, half-length figure of Justinian, bearded, wearing crown with cross on circlet, divitision, and chlamys, to right, half-length figure of Tiberius, beardless, similarly clad, holding cross potent on base and two steps between them. D.O. 2a.5. Superb.

When he was safely back on the throne in 705 A.D., Justinian sent for his wife Theodora and their six-year-old son Tiberius, who were crowned augusta and augustus. The coin pictured is an early one, for Tiberius is depicted as a small child. On later coins (see below) he appears as a young man.

Justinian II

Second reign, 705-711 A.D., gold solidus (4.50 gm). Constantinople mint. $\delta\text{N}\text{H}\text{S}\text{H}\text{S}\text{R}$ (EX REGNANTIAM, bust of Christ facing, with mustache, close beard, and curly hair, wearing pallium over colobium, right hand raised in benediction, left hand holds book of Gospels, cross behind head/ $\delta\text{N}\text{I}\text{C}\text{S}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{I}\text{A}\text{N}\text{S}\text{E}\text{T}\text{T}\text{I}\text{B}\text{E}\text{R}\text{I}\text{A}\text{S}$ (PPA), to left, half-length figure of Justinian, bearded, wearing crown with cross on circlet, divitision, and chlamys, to right, half-length figure of Tiberius as young man, similarly clad, they hold cross potent on base between them. D.O. 2b.1. *Fleur de coin*.

Justinian II

Second reign, 705-711 A.D., gold tremissis (1.43 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 705 A.D. Inscription undecipherable because of overstrike, bust of Christ, facing, with close beard and curly hair, wearing pallium over colobium, right hand raised in benediction, left hand holds book of Gospels, cross behind head/() $\text{I}\text{N}\text{I}\text{A}$ $\text{N}\text{S}\text{M}\text{A}\text{I}\text{T}\text{A}\text{S}\text{A}$, bust of Justinian II, facing, with close beard, wearing loros and crown with cross, holds cross potent in right hand, in left hand, patriarchal cross on globe inscribed PAX. Cf. D.O. 5. Very fine.

The use of a patriarchal cross on the globus and the inscription PAX are new features of this coinage, as is the inscription $\text{M}\text{A}\text{I}\text{T}\text{A}\text{S}\text{A}$ ("for many years").

Justinian II

Second reign, 705-711 A.D., gold tremissis (1.27 gm). Constantinople mint. δNHCCH REX (REGNANTIAM), facing bust of Christ holding book of Gospels and giving benediction, behind, cross/ $\delta\text{NHCSTINIANVS SEITIBFRISPPA}$, facing busts of Justinian and Tiberius holding cross potent between them. D.O. 6. Superb.

538



Philippicus

711-713 A.D., gold solidus (4.26 gm). Constantinople mint. $\delta\text{NFIIPICVS MVL TYSAN}$, bust with close beard, facing, wearing loros and crown with cross on circle, globus cruciger in right hand, in left hand, eagle-topped scepter with cross above/VICTORIA AVSAS, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. D.O. 1f.2. Very rare. Extremely fine.

539



The main policy of Justinian's second reign was the persecution of all who had helped to overthrow him. He meant to destroy Cherson, the city of his exile, but the Armenian general Bardanes revolted rather than carry out his orders. Taking the name Philippicus, Bardanes occupied the capital. Justinian's own army surrendered and delivered him to the new emperor to be beheaded. In the four short years of Philippicus' reign Asia Minor was invaded by the Arabs, the Bulgars overran Thrace up to the very walls of Constantinople, and finally the emperor himself was overthrown by a military coup, blinded and forced into a monastery. The eagle-headed sceptre, ancient symbol of consular power, appears for the last time in Byzantine art on the coins of Philippicus.

Anastasius II

713-715 A.D., gold solidus (4.38 gm). Constantinople mint. $\delta\text{NARTEMISA NASTASI}$ VSMSL , bust facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circle, globus cruciger in right hand, akakia in left hand/VICTORIA AVSAS, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. Cf. D.O. 2h. *Fleur de coin*.

540



Anastasius had been the chief secretary to Philippicus, and upon succession showed his loyalty by blinding and banishing those responsible for overthrowing the former emperor. He proved a capable ruler as he was well experienced in the affairs of government; nevertheless, a large part of the army rebelled, besieged, and occupied the capital. Anastasius was allowed to abdicate and enter a monastery, but later, during the reign of Leo III, he joined a conspiracy, was caught and beheaded.

Anastasius II

713-715 A.D., gold solidus (4.42 gm). Constantinople mint. $\delta\text{(NAPTEM)ISA NAST(AS)}$ VSMSL , bust facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circle, globus cruciger in right hand, akakia in left/VICTORIA AVSAS, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. D.O. 2a.1. Superb.

541



542



Theodosius III

715-717 A.D., gold tremissis (1.37 gm). Rome mint (?), struck 716/7 A.D. Θ N THE DOSIOY, bust facing, bearded, wearing loros and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger and akakia/VICTOR() I E \times , cross potent on base, I in left field, star in right, CONOB beneath. Cf. D.O. 13; Ricotti 88; Morrisson 21/02. Extremely rare. Very fine.

All coins of Theodosius III are very rare, and this one in particular. The style is obviously not that of Constantinople. The I and the star in the reverse field indicate a Roman mint, while the I E at the end of the reverse legend indicates a Carthaginian mint. Similar coins are pictured in Ricotti and Morrisson and are called Roman, but as their reverse die is off the flan in both cases, the critical symbol to the left is indiscernible. On this coin it appears to be \times , an unknown mark which could be significant in placing the mint.

543



Leo III the Isaurian

717-741 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 717-720 A.D. Θ NDLEO NPAMAI, bust facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger and akakia/VICTORIA AVGVST, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. D.O. 1d. Superb.

The short reigns and continual military revolts characteristic of the period after the takeover of Leontius in 695 were finally brought to an end by Leo III. He had come to power as a general, and his reign was one of the most successful in Byzantine history, due in part to his military prowess but also to his administrative and legal reforms. He founded a dynasty based on blood, the first in a century.

544



Leo III the Isaurian

717-741 A.D., gold solidus (4.49 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 717-720 A.D. Θ NDLEO NPAMAI, bust facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger and akakia/VICTORIA AVGVST, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. Cf. D.O. 1e.1; unpublished officina letter. Extremely fine.

545



Leo III and Constantine V

720-741 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 725-732 A.D. Θ NDLEO NPAMAI, bust facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger and akakia/ Θ NCONSTANTINASM, bust facing, beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger and akakia. D.O. 5.11; Ratto 1735. Nearly extremely fine.

Leo III introduced on gold the practice of placing the effigy of the junior emperor as the main reverse type, discontinuing the cross potent, which had been the reverse type for over a century.

720-741 A.D., gold tremissis (1.48 gm), Constantinople mint, struck 732-737 A.D. $\Delta\text{N}\text{I}\text{E}\text{O}\text{N}\text{P}\text{A}\text{M}\text{V}\text{L}\text{I}$, bust facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger and akakia/ $\text{K}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{T}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}\text{S}$, bust facing, beardless, holds cross potent on base and akakia, wears chlamys and crown with cross on circlet. Cf. D.O. 18a.1. Extremely fine/Very fine.



Constantine V Copronymus

547

741-775 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm), Constantinople mint, struck 741-751 A.D. $\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{T}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}\text{S}$, bust facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, holding inwards in right hand, cross potent on base, in left hand, akakia/ $\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{T}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}\text{S}$, bust similar to obverse, but of Constantine V, and cross potent held outwards. Cf. D.O. 1b, 1e.1; cf. Morrisson 23/04. Extremely fine.



The coinage is so essentially a continuation of that of Leo III that there are uncertainties as to whose reign the coins belong. Even while he was sole emperor, Constantine V, contrary to custom, showed a portrait of his deceased father, and thus the obverse and reverse of this coin seem indistinguishable. On the coin pictured, although both hold a cross potent, Leo holds it inwardly, his hand passing in front of the shaft; whereas Constantine holds it with his hand inverted, thumb downwards and fingers curving away from his body. This difference, though slight, involves a most unnatural posture and may be intended to indicate that Constantine holds the cross as a mark of value and consequently occupies the reverse of the coin, while the place of honor on the obverse is reserved for his deceased father, who holds the cross as an imperial symbol.

Constantine V and Leo IV

548

751-775 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm), Constantinople mint, struck 757-775 A.D. $\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{T}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}\text{S}$, busts of Constantine bearded on left, and Leo IV, beardless, on right, facing, each wearing chlamys and crown with cross, between heads, cross and pellet/ $\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{T}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}\text{S}$, bust of Leo III, bearded, facing, wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, holding cross potent on base in right hand. D.O. 2d.2. Extremely fine.



Here the deceased Leo III is the reverse type, as he holds outward the cross potent. Constantine is shown on the obverse with his son and successor. The association of the deceased emperor with the present and future emperors may be due to Muslim influence (Constantine was married to the daughter of the Khazar Khan), or it may be an attempt to stress the continuation of the dynasty.

Constantine V and Leo IV

549

751-775 A.D., gold solidus (4.44 gm), Constantinople mint, struck 757-775 A.D. $\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{T}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}\text{S}$, busts of Constantine bearded on left, and Leo IV, beardless, on right, facing, each wearing chlamys and crown with cross, between heads, cross and pellet/ $\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{T}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}\text{S}$, bust of Leo III bearded, facing, wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, holding cross potent on base in right hand. D.O. 2g.1. Extremely fine.



Constantine V was continually accused of avarice and was called "a Christ-hating new Midas" by Nicephorus. One of the only Byzantine emperors whose economic activities were commented on by contemporary writers, his hoarding was said to have resulted in a shortage of ready money and a consequent drop in market prices. He also allegedly issued leather solidi to the merchants who supplied his troops during the siege of Constantinople in 743 A.D., promising to reimburse them later.



Leo IV the Khazar

775-780 A.D., gold solidus (4.40 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 778-780 A.D. (LEONVSSE 9 9 OM) CONS T ANTINOS ON EO ~•, bearded Leo IV on right, beardless Constantine VI on left, both seated facing on lyre-backed throne, each wearing chlamys and crown with cross, resting right hand in lap, holding akakia, cross above heads/LEON PAPCONS T ANTINOS PATHR, facing busts of Leo III and Constantine V on left and right, bearded, each wears loros and crown with cross, cross above, two pellets between heads. D.O. 2.2. Superb.

There are no Constantinopolitan coins for the reign before the association of Constantine VI as co-ruler. The coin pictured dates from 778 A.D., when a major victory over the Arabs was celebrated at which the two emperors presided, seated together.



Constantine VI and Irene

780-797 A.D., gold solidus (4.40 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 792-797 A.D. IRINH APOVS TI, bust of Irene facing, wearing loros and crown with cross, pinnacles, and pendilia, holding globus cruciger and cross scepter/CONS T ANTINOS BAS, beardless bust of Constantine facing, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger. D.O. 3a. Very rare. Very fine.

Constantine never freed himself from the influence of his mother Irene, and she always appears with him on his coinage. The seventeen years of his reign were a constant power struggle between the two, with mother deposing son and vice-versa. Finally he was shut up in the palace by her, blinded, and then exiled to Prinkipio where he died.



Irene

797-802 A.D., gold solidus (4.35 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 797-802 A.D. IRINH BASILISSH, bust of Irene facing, wearing loros and crown with cross, pinnacles, and pendilia, holding globus cruciger and cross scepter/• IRINH BASILISS (), same as obverse. D.O. 1a. Very rare. Very fine.

No woman had appeared on Byzantine coins since Martina, wife of the emperor Heraclius, and even she had never appeared on the gold. Irene was naturally pictured on the obverse of her coins, but could not represent any of her predecessors on the reverse, as she had broken the continuation of the dynasty by banishing her son. And instead of reverting to the use of the cross potent on steps, she had herself depicted on the reverse as well.



Nicephorus I

802-811 A.D., gold solidus (4.44 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 802-803 A.D. NICTEOPOROBASILEVS, bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlelet, holding cross potent on base and akakia/• IHSUS X R I S T O S T H C A Δ Θ, cross potent on base and three steps. D.O. 1a.1. Extremely fine.

This coin is from the first year of Nicephorus' reign: in succeeding years his son Stauracius appears on the coinage as well. Here Nicephorus returns to the cross potent as a reverse type, abandoning Irene's use of the imperial bust on both sides of the coin. Nicephorus also differs from her in every detail of dress, a deliberate repudiation of Irene's precedents and an attempt to return to the more traditional practices which prevailed before her innovations.

Leo V and Constantine

813-820 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm). • LEONBASTILEUS, facing bust of Leo VI holding cross potent and akakia/CONSTANTINVS, facing bust of Constantine holding globus cruciger and akakia. D.O. 2a. Superb.



554

Michael II the Amorian and Theophilus

820-829 A.D., gold solidus (3.86 gm). Syracuse mint, ΜΙΧΑΗΛ, bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circle, holding globus cruciger/ΘΕΟΦΙΛ, bust facing, wearing loros and crown with cross on circle, holding cross potent, three pellets above loros. D.O. 15b. About extremely fine.

Theophilus is pictured here as Βασιλεὺς, as indicated by the three pellets above the loros.



555

Theophilus

829-842 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 830/1-840 A.D. *ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ, bearded facing bust, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding patriarchal cross and akakia/+ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΣΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ, bust of Michael II on left, bearded, smaller beardless bust of Constantine on right, both facing, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, cross in field above, pellet between heads. D.O. 3d.4. Main issue of reign. Nearly extremely fine.

Theophilus revived the use of his predecessor's effigy on his coinage. On this coin, along with his deceased father Michael II, he pictures his deceased son Constantine - indicating a memorial issue.



556

Theophilus

829-842 A.D., gold solidus (3.90 gm). Sicily mint, unknown city, struck 831-842 A.D. ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, bust facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on triangle, globus cruciger in right hand/ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, bust similar to obverse, but wearing loros and holding cross potent on base. D.O. 24. *Fleur de coin*.

Significant to the history of Byzantine coinage, Theophilus was the first emperor for many centuries to issue ceremonial coins. In silver he increased the weight of the miliaresion, in copper, he replaced the old "M" type follis by one with several lines of inscription. And upon the death of his son and heir, he was the first to picture his daughter on the coinage.



557



Theophilus

829-842 A.D., gold solidus (3.80 gm). Sicily mint, struck 831-842 A.D. ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, bust facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on triangle, globus cruciger in right hand/ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, bust similar to obverse, but wearing loros and holding cross potent on base. D.O. 24. Extremely fine.

The smaller module of the Sicilian solidi caused confusion among the denominations, and users were dependent upon the different types and weights to distinguish them. Adding to the confusion were contemporary imitations with illegible inscriptions and crude designs.



Theophilus

829-842 A.D., gold semissis (1.90 gm). Sicily mint, struck 831-842 A.D. ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on triangle, holding globus cruciger/ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, bust similar to obverse, but wearing loros. D.O. 26a.1. Superb.



Theophilus

829-842 A.D., silver miliaresion (2.98 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 830/1-838 A.D. ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣΘΥΛΟΣΧΡΙΣΤΟΥΣΠΙΣ/ΤΟΣΕΝΑΥΤΟ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟ/ΜΑΙΟΝ within triple circle of dots/ΙΗΣΟΥΣΧΡΙΣΤΟΥΣΠΙΣ, cross potent on base and three steps within triple circle of dots. D.O. 10.5. Very fine.

Theophilus was the first to issue miliaresia in his own name with no colleague, thus changing the character of the coin to practical. The inscription of several lines on the obverse and the cross on steps are copied from contemporary Byzantine lead seals, but the thin flan, triple border of dots, and epigraphic character give evidence of Muslim inspiration.



Michael III the Drunkard

842-867 A.D., gold solidus (4.42 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 856-867 A.D. ΙΗΣΟΥΣΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, bust of Christ Pantocrator facing, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in benediction, left hand holds book of Gospels/ΜΙΧΑΗΛΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, bust facing, bearded, wearing loros and crown with cross, holding labarum with cross and akakia. D.O. 3. Very rare. Very fine.

Michael became emperor at the age of two upon the death of his father. The government was run by his mother Theodora until 856 A.D. when Bardas captured the throne in the name of Michael, proclaiming him sole emperor but in actuality taking the power for himself. Bardas was then murdered by Basil, a groom and a favorite of Michael's. The following year Michael, who had never been ruler in fact, was also murdered, and Basil acceded as emperor. The bust of Christ on Michael's solidi is a direct copy from that on the coinage of the second reign of Justinian II, but the reason for this revival is unknown. Also unexplained is the emperor's gesture of pointing his forefinger at his head. A similar gesture was used in Sasanian art as a mark of homage (J. Orbeli in S. P. Pope and P. Ackerman, *A Survey of Persian Art*, Vol. IV, London 1938).

Michael III the Drunkard

562

842-867 A.D., base gold semissis (1.62 gm). Syracuse mint, struck 842-866 A.D. (MI XA)HAΘ, bearded facing bust, wearing loros and crown with cross on triangle, holding globe surmounted by patriarchal cross/MI XAHTΘ, bust as obverse, but wearing chlamys. D.O. 9. Very rare. Very fine.

The island of Sicily was slipping from Byzantine control, rapidly being lost to the Arabs, and during this period the Syracusan coinage was greatly debased. The Θ at the end of both obverse and reverse inscriptions is a token gesture towards Theodora and was omitted in 856 A.D. after her fall from power.



Michael III the Drunkard

563

842-867 A.D., silver miliaresion (2.11 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 842-856 A.D. +MI XA/HΛΘEOΔOP A/SΘFCLAEΘ~BASILISPO/MAION within triple circle of dots/HSUSXRIΣ TUSHICA, cross potent on base and three steps, within triple circle of dots. D.O. 5.1; Ratto 1842. Very rare. Very fine.



Michael III the Drunkard

564

842-867 A.D., silver miliaresion (2.00 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 866-867 A.D.(?) +MI XA/HΛPICTOC/MES A SBA/SILFUSPO/MAION within triple circle of dots/HSUSXRIΣ TUSHICA, cross potent on base and three steps within triple border of dots, pellet beneath steps. D.O. 7.1; Ratto 1846. Rare. Very fine.

The pellet beneath the steps of the cross on the reverse may have been used as an aid in aligning the inscription properly.



Basil I the Macedonian and Constantine

565

867-886 A.D., gold solidus (4.37 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 868-879 A.D. +HSXPSREX RESNANTIU*, facing bearded Christ seated on lyre-backed throne, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised outwards in benediction, Gospels resting on left knee/BASILIOSETCONSTANT (), two facing busts, Basil on left, bearded, wearing loros and crown with cross, Constantine on right, smaller, beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding patriarchal cross between them in right hands. Cf. D.O. 2. Extremely fine.

Constantine, the eldest and favorite son of Basil, was the chosen successor and appears on his father's coinage until his early death in 879 A.D. Basil's second son Leo, whom he detested, appeared only on the folles, and was also removed after Constantine's death.





Basil I the Macedonian and Constantine

867-886 A.D., very base gold semissis (1.17 gm). Syracuse mint, struck 868-879 A.D. BAS II EIOC, bearded bust facing, wearing crown with cross, holding globus cruciger/CONSTANTZ, bust as obverse, but wearing chlamys. D.O. 14a; BMC 30. Nearly very fine.

Syracuse was captured by the Arabs in 878 A.D. and thus Basil was the last emperor to mint Sicilian coins.



Leo VI and Constantine VII

908-912 A.D., gold solidus (4.39 gm). Constantinople mint. IHSXPSREX REGNANTIVM, Christ enthroned, holding Gospels and giving benediction/LEONETCONSTANT/AU 99/ROMI, standing figures of Leo VI and Constantine VII, each holds globus cruciger and jointly they support a long patriarchal cross. D.O. 2. Rare. Very fine plus.



Romanus I and Christopher

921-931 A.D., gold solidus (4.35 gm). Constantinople mint. IHSXPSREX REGNANTIVM, Christ seated facing, on small lyre-backed throne, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised outwards in blessing, Gospels resting on left knee/ROMANETXPISTOFOTAV 99b, to left and right, bust of Romanus I facing, bearded, wearing loros and crown with cross, smaller bust of Christopher, beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding patriarchal cross between them. D.O. 7.6. Superb.

Constantine VII became emperor as an infant, upon the death of his uncle Alexander, but before he reached the age of majority, the admiral Romanus seized power and crowned himself co-ruler. He easily pushed aside the shy and scholarly Constantine, making room for his own family. An indication of his power is that he and his favorite son Christopher appear on this coin, but not Constantine.



Romanus I and Christopher

921-931 A.D., gold solidus (4.29 gm). Constantinople mint. IHSXPSREX REGNANTIVM, Christ nimbate and enthroned, holding Gospels and giving benediction/ROMANETXPISTOFOTAV 99b, facing busts of Romanus and Christopher holding patriarchal cross. D.O. 7.12. Nearly extremely fine.

Constantine VII and Romanus I

913-959 A.D., gold solidus (4.40 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 931-944 A.D. +HSC()X REFENANTIVM. Christ enthroned facing, wearing tunic and himation, right hand turned inwards in sling of cloak, left hand holds Gospels on knee/+CONSTANTINOS CEROMANENX-ΩΒΡ', to left and right, Constantine VII standing, beardless, wearing chlamys and heavy crown with cross, holding globus cruciger, larger figure of Romanus I standing, bearded, wearing heavy crown with cross and loros with fringed end passing over left arm, holding globus cruciger, they stand on a souppiedion and between them hold a long patriarchal cross. D.O. 10.3. Very rare. Very fine plus.

Christopher died in 931 A.D. and only then did Romanus picture Constantine on the coinage. The order of importance is clearly shown however by the smaller, beardless Constantine and the larger, bearded Romanus.

Constantine VII and Romanus II

913-959 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 945 A.D. +HSCXPS REX REFENANTIVM. Christ seated facing, bearded, on wide lyre-backed throne, wearing tunic and himation, right hand turned inwards in sling of cloak, left hand holding Gospels on knee/CONSTANTINOCEROMANAV996R, to left and right, facing bust of Constantine, bearded, wearing loros and crown with cross, smaller bust of Romanus II, beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding patriarchal cross between them. D.O. 14.1. About extremely fine.

Romanus was broken-hearted at the death of his son Christopher; shunning politics he turned to religion, leaving himself to be deposed by his two younger sons. They, in turn, were overthrown one month later and Constantine was finally allowed to rule, with his own son, Romanus II.

Constantine VII and Romanus II

913-959 A.D., gold solidus (4.42 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 945-959 A.D. +HSCXPSREXRESENANTIVM. bust of Christ Pantocrator facing, bearded, with cross nimbus having two pellets in each arm, wearing tunic and himation, right hand in sling of cloak raised in blessing, left hand clasps Gospels to breast/CONSTANTINOCEROMAN(), to left and right, bearded bust of Constantine facing, wearing loros and crown with cross, smaller bust of Romanus II, beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, between them they hold patriarchal cross. D.O. 15.32. Very fine plus.

Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus

913-959 A.D., silver miliaresion (2.82 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 921-931 A.D. ROMANO, XPISTOFOR, CECONSTANTIN, ENX-ΩΕΥΣΕΒ'ΒΑΣΙΛΗΡ', three borders of pellets ornamented with eight globules/HSCUSXRI STUSMICA, cross potent on base and three steps, globus beneath steps, triple border of pellets. D.O. 18.3. Very fine.

570



571



572



573





Nicephorus II Phocas

963-969 A.D., gold histamenon (4.44 gm). Constantinople mint. +HΞTΣREXREΘNAN THM, bust of Christ Pantocrator, with cross nimbus having pellets in each arm, wearing tunic and himation, right hand in sling of cloak raised in blessing, left hand clasps Gospels to breast/+ΘEOTOC HΘHICHTZΘTSP, to left, nimbate bust of Virgin, wearing tunic and maphorion, Μ and Θ to her left and right, to right, bust of Nicephorus, bearded, wearing loros and crown with cross and pendilia, between them they hold patriarchal cross. D.O. 4.8. Rare. Superb.

Nicephorus introduced the tetarteron, identical in appearance to the solidus, but lighter in weight. He had decided, perhaps in light of his need for money and his greed, to pay government obligations with the lighter weight gold, while demanding taxes to be paid by gold of full weight.



John I Zimisceus

969-976 A.D., gold histamenon (4.45 gm). Constantinople mint. +HΞTΣREXREΘNAN THM, bust of Christ Pantocrator, with cross nimbus having pellets in each arm, wearing tunic and himation, right arm raised in blessing in sling of cloak, left hand clasps Gospels to breast/+ΘEOTOC HΘHICHTZΘTSP, to left, facing bearded bust of John, wearing loros and crown with cross and pendilia, holding patriarchal cross, nimbate bust of Virgin to right, wearing mantle and maphorion, touching emperor's crown with her right hand, *Manus Dei* above, ΜΘ to right. D.O. 3.4. Rare. Extremely fine.

John came to power by the murder of his uncle Nicephorus. Upon accession he banished the empress, Theopano, who had helped him in the plot against her husband. Although a particularly unscrupulous ruler, he had a reputation for piety and devotion to the Virgin, whom he pictured on his coinage.



Basil II Bulgaroctonos

976-1025 A.D., gold histamenon (4.41 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 1005-1025 A.D. +HΞTΣREXREΘNAN THM, bust of Christ Pantocrator, with cross nimbus having seriffed ends, crescent in each upper quarter of nimbus, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in blessing in sling of himation, left hand clasps Gospels to breast/+ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΣ, bearded bust of Basil to left, wearing loros and crown with cross and pendilia with bifid ends, crown suspended over head, Constantine, beardless to right, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding a cross between them. D.O. 6a.7. Superb.

This issue displays the broad, flat medieval flan which characterized Byzantine histamena for the next two centuries. At the same time dating was abandoned, these two steps marking a final break with the traditions of classical coinage. The triple border of Basil's histamena gave rise in southern Italy to a new epithet for these coins, *scyphati* mistakenly derived by modern numismatists from the Greek σκύφος, 'cup,' but in fact derived from the Arabic *shuffi*, 'having a rim' (D.O. III, p. 6). Another name for these coins, less familiar to us today, was *helioselenaton* (see D.O. III, p. 6 for citations), which was apparently arrived at by identifying the two crescents in the nimbus of Christ with the sun and the moon, which were often found on icons of the crucifixion.



Romanus III Argyrus

1028-1034 A.D., gold histamenon (4.45 gm). Constantinople mint. +HΞTΣREXREΘNAN THM, Christ seated facing on square-backed throne, with cross nimbus, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak, left hand holds Gospels by upper edge on knee, double border of dots/+ΘEOTOC HΘHICHTZΘTSP, to left, emperor standing facing, wearing modified loros and crown with cross and pendilia, holding right hand to breast and globus cruciger in left hand, to right, Virgin standing facing, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, crowning emperor with right hand and holding left hand on breast, between heads, ΜΘ, double border of dots. D.O. 1c. Superb.

Romanus was deeply devoted both to the Virgin and to military grandeur; the former appears on his coins, the latter in the chronicles of the historian Psellus, who chides him for unsuccessfully trying to relive the career of Alexander the Great by forcing war on the Arabs.

Constantine IX Monomachus

1042-1055 A.D., gold histamenon, (4.43 gm). Constantinople mint. +HCXICRXPCNAN THM, bust of Christ Pantocrator with cross nimbus having crescent in each upper quarter, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak, left hand clasps Gospels to breast, triple border of dots/+CΩNST ATH BASILEUSRM, bearded facing bust of emperor, wearing simplified loros, collar-piece, and crown with cross and pendilia, holding scepter surmounted by cross and globus cruciger, triple border of dots. D.O. 3.16. Superb.

Although exiled by Michael IV as a possible threat, Constantine was later recalled by Zoe, married to her, and crowned emperor. Psellus called his reign a disaster, citing neglect of the government and the army, and the waste of the whole treasury of Basil II, thus beginning a sharp downward turn for the empire.

Constantine IX Monomachus

1042-1055 A.D., gold tetarteron, (4.09 gm). Constantinople mint. HHCXICRXPCNAN THM, bust of Christ Pantocrator, with cross nimbus, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak, left hand holds Gospels from beneath/+CUP ANT(), bearded bust of emperor, wearing jeweled chlamys and crown with cross and pendilia, holding labarum and globus cruciger. D.O. 6.9. Very rare. Superb.

The coins of the reign vary in fineness between twenty-two and nineteen carats; debasement continued throughout.

Constantine IX Monomachus

1042-1055 A.D., silver miliaresion, (2.85 gm). Constantinople mint. +AECTIOI (), Virgin orans standing facing, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, MP to left, right side blurred/EUCERH MONOMAXON, emperor standing facing, wearing scale armor, cloak, and crown with cross and pendilia, holding long cross with pellet at end of each arm in right hand, left hand rests on hilt of sheathed sword with point on ground, double linear border. D.O. 7a. Extremely rare. Very fine.

Constantine's military attire is without precedent for the ninth century and is especially curious in view of his dislike for things military and his total lack of military experience.

Theodora

1055-1056 A.D., gold histamenon, (4.42 gm). Constantinople mint. +HXSISDCX () SNANTHM, bearded Christ standing facing on square souppediton, with cross nimbus, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak, left hand holds Gospels with Ω on cover, double border of dots/+ΘΕΟΔΩΡΑ ΑΥΓΟΥC (), Theodora standing to left, wearing crown with pinnacles and pendilia, divitision, and loros with collar-piece and shield-like ornament, right hand on breast, Virgin standing to right, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, holding left hand up before body, M and Ω to left and right of her, between them they hold labarum on shaft with pellet below, double border of dots. D.O. 1a. Rare. Extremely fine.

Although she became sole ruler at the age of 74, unlike her sister Zoe and much to the consternation of the court Theodora refused to turn the empire over to a young male consort. She ruled well and more capably than most of the emperors of the preceding century until she fell ill and was persuaded to take a co-emperor.



579

580

581



Theodora

1055-1056 A.D., gold tetarteron (4.03 gm), Constantinople mint. No inscription, bust of Christ facing, with long pointed beard and cross nimbus having two pellets in arms, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised before breast in blessing, left hand holds Gospels from beneath, IC and XC to left and right/Inscription rather illegible, bust of Theodora facing, wearing crown with cross and pendilia, loros of modified type with central ornamental strip and high jeweled collar, holding scepter with pellets and globus cruciger, D.O. 2. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Coins of Theodora are rather abundant for such a short reign, and gold must have been minted freely. Notably, the garments of the figures are clearly delineated and the coins are carefully struck.



Theodora

1055-1056 A.D., silver 2/3 miliaresion (1.77 gm). ΘΚΕ/ΡΟΗΘΕΙ/ΘΕΟΔΩΡΑ/ΔΕΥΗΘΗ ΝΗ/ΙΗΙΟΡΦΥ/ΡΟΓΕΝΝ/-ΤΩ -, double linear border/HΡΑΑΧΕΡ ΝΗΤΙΚΑ, bust of Virgin orans, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, MP and V to left and right, D.O. 3; Wroth pp. 506, 507. Of the highest rarity—one of three known specimens, the other two being in very poor condition. Extremely fine.

This type of the Virgin orans is labelled Blachernitissa, HΡΑΑΧΕΡ ΝΗΤΙΚΑ, on the coins of Constantine IX, Theodora, and Michael VI, and is taken to be a copy of the icon of Blachernae. Grierson gives the reason for the use of the type, the years 1055-1057 being roughly the six-hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the church built near the convent of Blachernae by Leo I (457-474) to house the maphorion of the Virgin. The icon was occasionally taken on the emperors' campaigns, but was too large to be moved safely, and after the defeat at Manzikert the custom may have been discontinued (cf. Psellus, *Chron.*, "Romanus III"). There is a great deal of debate however, whether the original Virgin of Blachernae was the orans type or the standing Virgin holding a medallion of Christ (also known as the Episkepsis type), as both are mentioned as Blachernitissa. Grierson agrees with Ebersolt ("Sceaux byzantins du Musée de Constantinople", *R.N.* 18 (1914), 209, No. 124) that there were originally two icons of the Virgin at Blachernae, but in different poses.



Michael VI Stratioticus

1056-1057 A.D., debased gold tetarteron (3.95 gm), Constantinople mint. No inscription, nimbate bust of Virgin orans, wearing tunic and maphorion, MP and V to left and right/ΘΜΙΧΑΗΛΑΥΛΥΣΟ(-), emperor standing facing on cushion, wearing loros of modified type and crown with cross and pendilia, holding long cross and akakia, D.O. 2. Very rare. Very fine.

Already elderly and rather senile when he acceded to the throne, Michael was easily forced out of power, into abdication and a monastery.



Romanus IV Diogenes

1068-1071 A.D., gold histamenon (4.43 gm), Constantinople mint. ΚΩΝ ΜΧ ΑΝΔ., three figures standing facing on a single dais, Michael VII in center, wearing modified loros with loros-waist and crown with cross and pendilia, holding labarum-headed scepter and akakia, Constantius to left, holding globus cruciger and akakia, similar figure of Andronicus to right, double border of dots/ΕΥΔΟΚΙΑ, three figures standing facing, Christ in center on square footstool, nimbate, wearing tunic and himation, crowning Romanus on left and Eudocia on right, Romanus wears modified loros and crown with pendilia, holding right hand on breast and globus cruciger, Eudocia wears modified loros with kite-shaped panel and crown with pinnacles and pendilia, holding globus cruciger in right hand, left hand on breast, IC XC in upper field, double border of dots, D.O. 2. Superb.

The coins are technically not those of Romanus, but of his step-sons, as they occupy the obverse, while he is seen only on the reverse. These coins were called "six-headers" by contemporaries because of the six figures depicted.

Romanus IV Diogenes

1068-1071 A.D., gold tetarteron (4.04 gm). Constantinople mint. ΘΕΚΕ (ΡΗΘ), bust of Virgin facing, wearing tunic and maphorion, holding medallion of the infant Christ with cross behind head, ΜΡ and ΘΥ in field/ΙΩΜΣC V ΔΚΡΙΜΙ, half-figures of Romanus and Eudocia on left and right, holding between them a globe which supports a long cross, Romanus wearing modified loros and crown with cross and pendilia, Eudocia wearing modified loros and crown with pinnacles and pendilia. D.O. 3.5. Rare. Superb.

Romanus became emperor when chosen by Eudocia, widow of his predecessor, to be her consort and regent for her sons. But after his terrible defeat at Manzikert even nominal rule was taken from him, and in 1072 A.D. he was blinded so cruelly that he died a short time later.

Romanus IV Diogenes

1068-1071 A.D., gold tetarteron (4.06 gm). Constantinople mint. ΘΕΚΕ (ΡΗΘ), facing bust of Virgin, wearing tunic and maphorion, holding medallion of the infant Christ with cross behind head, ΜΡ and ΘΥ to left and right/ΙΩΜΣC () V(), half-figures of Romanus and Eudocia on left and right, holding between them a globe which supports a long cross, both wear modified loros and crown with pendilia. D.O. 3. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Michael VII Ducas

1071-1078 A.D., gold histamenon (4.25 gm). Constantinople mint. No inscription, facing bust of Christ with long pointed beard, cross nimbus with ⲓⲛ in arms, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised before breast in blessing, left hand holds Gospels with ⲛⲓⲁ on cover, double border of dots/ΜΙΧ ΑΗΑ ΡΑCΙΑΟ(), facing bearded bust, wearing modified loros with collar-piece and crown with cross and pendilia, in right hand, labarum-headed scepter decorated with ⲓⲛ, in left hand, globus cruciger, double border of dots. D.O. 2b. Superb.

The reign was characterized by constant military revolts, the devastation of Asia Minor, the loss of Byzantine Italy, and the Norman advance into the Balkans. Added to these problems was rampant inflation, together with a rather extreme debasement of the coinage. The nomisma Michael had inherited was about sixteen carats fine; within a few years it was reduced to about twelve carats for the histamenon and about ten carats or less for the tetarteron.

Michael VII Ducas

1071-1078 A.D., silver miliaresion (2.33 gm). Constantinople mint. ΘΕΚΕΡΗΘΕΙ () ΥΛΩ, Virgin standing facing on rectangular footstool, nimbate, orans, wearing tunic and maphorion, ΜΡ in right field, left field blurred, double linear border/ΜΙΧ ΑΗΑ ΡΑCΙΑΟ(), Michael standing facing, bearded, wearing military dress and crown with cross and pendilia, long cross in right hand, left hand rests on sword in sheath, double linear border. D.O. 7a. Extremely rare. Very fine.

Michael is praised by Psellus for his knowledge of the intricacies of the mint. "He had an understanding of the whole system of government expenses and revenue, both of payments from the public funds to individuals and of contributions by the public to the treasury. He knew all about the making of coins, the equilibrium of the balance and how much they should weigh, what was their permissible remedy, how the alloy was manufactured and what proportion of gold the coins should contain." (Michael Psellus, *Michael VII, chapt. II*).

586



587



588



589





Michael VII Ducas

1071-1078 A.D., silver concave miliaresion (2.49 gm). () KERO () IΘCΘOYAN, Virgin standing facing on rectangular footstool, nimbate, orans, wearing tunic and maphorion, MP and ΘV in field/() RACTAOΔΘKZ, Michael standing facing, bearded, wearing military dress and crown with cross and pendilia, holding long cross and sheathed sword. D.O. 7b. Very rare. Fine plus.



Michael VII Ducas

1071-1078 A.D., silver 2/3 miliaresion (1.34 gm). Constantinople mint. No inscription, nimbate bust of Virgin facing, wearing tunic and maphorion, holding medallion of Christ with cross nimbus, blurred MP to left, ΘV to right, single border of dots/ΘKE/ROHΘEI/MIXAHA/(Δ)ECHOTH/(I)ΨΔΘKΛ, all in border of dots. D.O. 8. Very rare. Fine.



Nicephorus III Botaniates

1078-1081 A.D., electrum histamenon (4.03 gm). Constantinople mint. No inscription, bearded bust of Christ facing, with cross nimbus having two pellets in each arm, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak, left hand holds Gospels with cross nimbus, IC and XC in field, double border of dots/NIK H ΦP ΔFCH(T), bust of emperor facing, bearded, wearing modified loros with collar-piece and crown with cross and pendilia, holding cross scepter and globus cruciger, double border of dots. D.O. 1. Fine/Very fine plus.

Gold was now debased to electrum, and even that of poor quality. Nicephorus' coins were rarely above nine carats fine.



Nicephorus III Botaniates

1078-1081 A.D., electrum histamenon (4.34 gm). Constantinople mint. No inscription, bearded Christ seated facing on backless throne, cross nimbus, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak, left hand holds Gospels with cross nimbus, IC and XC in field, double border of dots/NIK H ΦP ΔFCH TΩ ROTANIAT, emperor standing facing on dais, bearded, wearing modified loros and crown with cross and pendilia, right hand holds labarum with X on shaft, left hand holds globus cruciger and pear-shaped object. D.O. 3b. Rare. Very fine.

1078-1081 A.D., electrum tetarteron (3.62 gm). Constantinople mint. No inscription, bearded bust of Christ facing, with cross nimbus, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in blessing in sling of cloak, left holds Gospels with Γ on cover, Γ χ ζ in field left and right / + NIKH () τ ω ρ ζ τ α ν ι α τ ϵ , emperor standing facing on dais, bearded, wearing modified loros and crown with cross and pendilia, holding labarum with X on shaft and globus cruciger, D.O. (5d). Very fine.



Alexius I Comnenus

595

1092-1118 A.D., gold hyperpyron (4.36 gm). Constantinople mint. + KERO HΘEI, bearded nimbate Christ seated facing on backless throne, wearing tunic and colobion, right hand raised in benediction, Gospels in left hand / Λ / Δ ϵ / () Π ω / Δ ϵ ζ / Π Θ / τ η on left, τ ω / κ Θ / μ η / ν ω on right, emperor standing between two columns of inscription, wearing stemma, divitision, and chlamys, holds labarum-headed scepter and globus cruciger, *manus Dei* in upper right field. Hendy pl. 3.8. Extremely fine.

In 1092 A.D. Alexius I reformed the coinage with the introduction of a new gold coin called the hyperpyron, 21 carats fine. Its divisions were the electrum aspron trachy, six carats fine and equivalent to 1/3 hyperpyron; and the billon aspron trachy, 6% silver and equivalent to 1/48 hyperpyron. Tetartera and half-tetartera, now in copper, provided change. A detailed explanation of the system and its causes is found in Hendy.



John II Comnenus

596

1118-1143 A.D., gold hyperpyron (4.40 gm). Constantinople mint; first coinage of the reign. No inscription, bearded Christ seated facing on backless throne, with cross nimbus, right hand raised in benediction, left hand holds Gospels with Γ ; on cover, Γ χ ζ in upper field, double-struck / () τ η , half-length figure of emperor on left, facing, wearing divitision, collar-piece, panelled loros, and crown with cross and pendilia, holding anexiakakia, Virgin on right, wearing tunic and maphorion, nimbate, holding between them patriarchal cross on long shaft, Θ ν μ ρ in right field, *manus Dei* over head of emperor. Hendy pl. 9.2; BMC 10. Scarce. Extremely fine.

Hendy attributes this coin to the very first part of the reign because the throne on the obverse is the same as that seen on the hyperpyra of Alexius I.



John II Comnenus

597

1118-1143 A.D., gold hyperpyron (4.40 gm). Thessalonica mint; first coinage of the reign. No inscription, bearded Christ seated facing on backless throne, with cross nimbus, wearing tunic and colobion, right hand raised in benediction, holding Gospels in left, Γ χ ζ in upper field/Unclear inscription, half-length figure of emperor on left, wearing divitision, collar-piece, panelled loros, and crown with cross and pendilia, holding anexiakakia, Virgin on left, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, they hold between them a patriarchal cross on long shaft, Θ ν μ ρ in right field, *manus Dei* over head of emperor. Hendy pl. 9.10. Extremely fine.

Although very similar to the previous coin, it is distinguished as Thessalonican by the smaller and thicker fabric, and the lack of a pellet on the shaft of the cross.





John II Comnenus

1118-1143 A.D., electrum aspron trachy (4.51 gm). Thessalonica mint. No inscription, bearded nimbate Christ seated facing on backless throne, right hand raised in benediction, left hand holds Gospels, IC XC in upper field, double-struck/Inscription partially illegible, full-length figure of emperor standing between two columns of inscription, wearing divitision, chlamys, and crown with pendilia, St. George on right, beardless, nimbate, wearing short military tunic, breastplate, and sagion, holding sword in left hand, holding between them, labarum on long shaft with small globe at base. Hendy pl. 10.5,6. Crack in flan. Very fine.

St. George first appears on the coinage of John II. This coin was known as a hagiogeorgation, and presumably, three of them were equal in value to one hyperpyron.



Manuel I Comnenus

1143-1180 A.D., electrum aspron trachy (4.35 gm). Constantinople mint. IC/O/FM/MA to left, XC/NΘ/HA to right, between two columns of inscription, bust of Christ Emmanuel, beardless and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, right hand raised in blessing, holds scroll in left hand, double-struck/MA to left, full-length figure of emperor facing, beardless, wearing stemma, divitision, collar-piece, and jeweled loros, holds in right hand, labarum-headed scepter, anxikakia in left hand, Virgin facing on right, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, crowns emperor with right hand. Hendy pl. 13.1. Extremely fine.

This coin is from very early in the reign, as the emperor is shown beardless. The use of the heretofore uncommon Christ Emmanuel type is a play on the names Manuel/Emmanuel, as well as a reference to the youth of the emperor upon accession.



Manuel I Comnenus

1143-1180 A.D., electrum aspron trachy (4.65 gm). Constantinople mint. No inscription, full-length figure of Christ standing on dais, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and colobion, right hand raised in sling of cloak, left hand holds Gospels, IC XC and two stars in field/Inscription partially illegible, full-length figure of emperor facing between two columns of inscription on left, bearded, wearing divitision, collar-piece, and jeweled loros, holds sheathed sword in right hand, St. Theodore on right, bearded, nimbate, wearing short military tunic and breastplate, holding sheathed sword, between them they hold a patriarchal cross on long shaft with pellet and with large globe at base. Hendy pl. 13.7,8. Scarce. Extremely fine.

St. Theodore first appears on the coinage of Manuel I and always in military dress.



Manuel I Comnenus

1143-1180 A.D., electrum aspron trachy (4.30 gm). Constantinople mint. No inscription, bearded nimbate Christ seated facing on throne with back, wearing tunic and colobion, holding Gospels in left hand, IC XC in upper field/MANΘHA to left, bearded full-length figure of emperor facing on left, wearing divitision and chlamys, holding labarum on long shaft and globus cruciger, nimbate Virgin on right, wearing tunic and maphorion, left hand raised crowning emperor, MΘΘV in upper field. Hendy pl. 14.4. About extremely fine.

Nieetas accused Manuel of introducing very base silver coinage in order to cheat the Crusaders. The charge was either baseless or indicates a misunderstanding of the purpose of the billon trachy.

1143-1180 A.D., electrum aspron trachy, (4.27 gm). Thessalonica mint. No inscription, Virgin seated facing on backless throne, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, holding medallion of Infant Christ, $\overline{\text{MP}} \overline{\Theta \chi}$ in field/Vertical inscription illegible, full-length figure of emperor facing on left, bearded, wearing divitision and chlamys, holding anexikakia in right hand, beardless St. Demetrius on right, nimbate, wearing short military tunic and breastplate, holding between them, labarum on long shaft. Hendy pl. 14.9. Superb.

The presence of St. Demetrius (patron saint of Thessalonica) and the labarum on long shaft, together with the thin, deep setphate fabric of hte mint of Thessalonica.



Manuel I Comnenus

603

1143-1180 A.D., electrum aspron trachy, (2.98 gm). Thessalonica mint. No inscription, Virgin seated facing on backless throne, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, holding medallion of Infant Christ, $\overline{\text{MP}} \overline{\Theta \chi}$ in field/Illegible inscription, full-length figure of emperor facing on left, bearded, wearing divitision and chlamys, holding anexikakia, on right, beardless nimbate St. Demetrius, wearing short military tunic and breastplate, holding between them, labarum on long shaft. Hendy pl. 14.7-9. Extremely fine.



Andronicus I Comnenus

604

1183-1185 A.D., electrum aspron trachy, (4.65 gm). $\Theta \chi \text{ERO} \text{H} \Theta \text{ET}$, nimbate Virgin orans, nimbate head of Christ on breast, $\overline{\text{MP}} \overline{\Theta \chi}$ in field/Emperor holding labarum, crowned by nimbate Christ holding Gospels. Hendy pl. 18.12. Rare. Cracked flan. Very fine plus.



Isaac II Angelus

605

1185-1195 A.D., electrum aspron trachy, (3.73 gm). Constantinople mint. No inscription, nimbate Virgin seated facing on throne with back, wearing tunic and maphorion, holding medallion of the Infant Christ/Illegible inscription, full-length figure of emperor on left, crowned by Archangel Michael wearing short military tunic, breastplate, and sagion, holding jeweled scepter in left hand, emperor wears divitision and chlamys, holds scepter crueiger and anexikakia. Hendy pl. 20.7,8. Extremely fine.

This reign is known for the rebellion of the Wallachian and Bulgarian peoples, the formation of the new Wallachian monarchy, the loss of Cyprus, first to Isaac Comnenus and then to Richard the Lion-hearted—and the usurpation in Philadelphia by Theodore Margaphas. The appearance of St. Michael the Archangel on the coinage is undoubtedly a play on the name Angelus.





6



13



45



24



30



75



63



65



80



81



90





96



121



131



107



136



137





212



151



160



234



228





242



267



260



305



282



324



362



406



382



398



429



436



441



461



456



468



583



467



475



477



Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc.

16661 Ventura Blvd. Suite 518 Encino, California 91316 U. S. A.